MPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be addressed.

No. 55,996.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
5th July.	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA..	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA.....	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate. Tls.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	194 or 195	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Half	5521	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

*The above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.,

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday 4th July	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 10th July.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
3rd July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	5th July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5990	..	8th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiensin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Jokjokarta
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"ROYAL" EDUCATION

Have parents ever considered how beneficial it would be and how they would contribute to a valuable end if they gave as important a place of honour in the domestic home to the TYPEWRITER as is given to the FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and the FAMILY PIANOFORTE? Unlike the piano, the modern typewriter needs no lessons to insure proficiency, proficiency being a matter of practise only; and how easy this practise for both boys and girls when in possession of a Family Typewriting Machine: A child develops early its powers of observation and interest in its surroundings and also keen aptitude for practise in the field of sport; why should not early practise in the use of the typewriter also be encouraged when the fingers can be schooled into that flexibility which is so essential for rapid operation? "Practise makes the master," and "those will excel who practise well," are common sayings; what better opportunity for growing boys and girls than to acquire this skill on the typewriter as soon as they appreciate the doctrine of self-help which is to prepare them for the responsibilities of later life. An experienced educationalist in India has laid stress on the fact that "the present day efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected," and that, "tradition handed down from times, widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand." The use of the typewriter is not the least important of our modern educational requirements. To effect with rapidity, accuracy and distinctness by typewritten language, the interchange of thoughts or opinions, is in itself an education which cannot be disregarded. To be able to operate on a typewriter has now become a necessity to every man and woman; to the man or woman of means it may be a pastime but a pastime of distinct and serious utility, especially to those who actively engage in social or philanthropic work, which in India calls for many workers and many reports. It is then that the possession of a typewriter may be regarded as indispensable. This of course is quite different to the boy or girl who has to work for a living, particularly to the girl who knows that whether she marries or not she should acquire, in addition to other scholastic attainments, a knowledge of typewriting which will be found of inestimable value to her and will enable her to take her place with credit in the ranks of women workers as a clerk, shorthand typist, librarian, in secretarial work, medicine, nursing, etc. in all of which branches a knowledge of the typewriter is of the greatest value.

Become a ROYALIST and send for "ROYAL" Literature with complete description of the various models of ROYAL TYPEWRITERS. "The best built typewriters in the world."

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
and Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-2 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1913, for the SUPPLY of SPARE PARTS OF WATER METERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 230 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, Esq.,
M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 1st July, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1343 E. 1333. Revd. 1st July 1913, Recd. 30th June 1913.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of JUGMOHANDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindoo inhabitant, Merchant, deceased, being joint and undivided family, and trust property.

JAVERBAI, widow of JUGMOHANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY, the deceased, abovenamed of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of the minors KISSONDAS JUGMOHANDAS and ISHWARDAS JUGMOHANDAS and limited to the period of the minority of any one of them...Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI, The 27th day of June, 1913.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and horne like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

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The Greatness of

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THE WHOLE DRAMA AT EACH SHOW.

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SHOWING CLEARLY
THE SUFFRAGETTE INCIDENT
AND
THE "BUMPING" OF CRAGANOUR.

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TALENTED COMPANY.

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EVERY EVENING
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In different roles of dances.

DRAKE'S LOVE STORY.

A film depicting many sterring events in the life of the Famous Admiral. Films of the latest Fashions adopted by the Society people and of Miss Alice, the contortionist actress.

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Mlle. DORIN.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12;
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1;
Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

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DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

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INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
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£6 Indian Agents £7
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And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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TO-NIGHT!

OUR GREAT "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURE

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SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
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THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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THIRD EDITION.

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

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DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

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FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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Best Flax Canvas

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BOMBAY.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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for brass work and all kinds
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Obtainable from
all shops
If you have a

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keep it bright with

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 feet long and 7 feet diameter with 3 Galloway tubes in each flue. Working pressure 50 lbs. per square inch. Built by Messrs. Thomas Beeley of Manchester, England. Price Rs. 2,600 each. Offers will be considered. Apply to

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

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FOR SALE.

FIVE COILS consisting of about 7,500 feet second-hand, wire rope, six inch circumference, two coils consisting of three thousand feet, seven inch circumference, and two coils, consisting of one thousand and six hundred feet, five inch circumference. All in fair condition. No reasonable offer refused.

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WANTED.

TRAVELLING INSPECTOR REQUIRED, by an important European Company. One with knowledge of Portuguese essential. Apply stating experience, salary expected and full particulars to "Inspector," P. O. Box 209 "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to be in charge of both the Water Works and the Public Works of this Municipality. Salary Rs. 200-10-300 (annual increment), plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 20. None but those who have obtained the University degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to candidates possessing the qualifications of a Mechanical Engineer. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and previous experience. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications, which should be submitted so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th July 1913.

B. G. McCLOUGHIN,
Chairman.

Municipal Office, Trichinopoly,
24th June, 1913.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
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V. S. O. P. BRANDY

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Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old,
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 56.

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Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes
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AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Compass prismatic, levels, dumpy, instrument boxes, colar boxes, staves, drawing boards, chains measures, steel crowbars, powrahs, baskets iron, hammers sledge, gas fittings lamps, pyres inner tubes for motors, tanks iron, iron-racks, wooden cases, drums, lead, lawn mowers, wooden cases, wooden windows, doors, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned stores on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1913, at 1-30 p.m., in the Compound of the Public Work Department, store room, situated at the Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

Also other stores such as, pipes cast iron, bolts, tiles angles, trusses iron, sockets zinc, black paint, rivets, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned Stores, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1913, at 4 p.m., at Mazgaon, next door to the Compound of Bombay Tramway Electric Workshop.

The conditions of the sale that full amount to be paid immediately, as the lots are knocked down.

Further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to the Undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd July 1913.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either recent or suspending injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, pains, swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I, S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, etc. with a general cargo passengers.

The steamer Lowther Range, 2465 tons, Captain G. E. Gundry, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The P. and Co's steamer Assaye 5,358 tons, Captain C. J. Caldwell, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Portloe 1959 tons Captain P. P. Robert, sailed yesterday for Manchester with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of London 5693 tons Captain G. Whish, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Marseilles and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana 1,033 tons, Captain D. MacDonald sailed yesterday for Colombo with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,291 tons, Captain D. S. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port via Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Salient, 2,419 tons, Captain H. Westcott arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s Seamer Vorwaerts, 3,729 tons, Capt. S. Clanak arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 8th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 2.

Aviemoor.....2383 Koepodi.....T Jeewandas
Blake .....2396 Hill.....W A S G & Co
Baron Balfour ...552 Symond ... K N & Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Chupra.....3554 McFadyn .....M M & Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krizen .....W & A G & Co
Elmmoor.....2290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Galavale .....2441 Secary..... A Yule & Co
Helios ...660 Kundsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kola.....510 Minnett .....M M & Co
Konig.....3176 Coltz .....A S & Co
Kybfels.....3109 Frisins.....W & A G & Co
Mariners ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Mahronda .. ...4921 Armstrong ...K N and Co
Morocco.....2476 Pickering.....J Finlay & Co
Marsuri.....2048 Gore.....T M & Co
Obra .....362 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Ocean.....2400 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Romera.....819 Burns...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield ...Arab Stra Ltd
Shinyo Maru ...3654 Okhuma N Y Kaisha
Virawa.....2176 Owen .....M M & Co
Salient .....2419 Westcott .....S Smid & Co
Ville-de-Oran .....204 Masson .....M M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co
Umta.....349? Babb .....M M & Co
Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Sakette...2362 Vine Aden ...5-7 .. P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nippon	4015	Santonhia	Trieste	5-7	A L S N Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller		5-7	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	5-7	J Finlay and Co
D&E City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
F Elswick Hall	2459	Berlin	Port Said		Ralli Brothers
K City of Agra	3096	Buck	Marseilles	5-7	K Nixon and Co
M City of Athens	3511	Knaut	Liverpool	7-7	K N and Co
N Carthusian	2576	Davies			J F & Co
O Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	New York	3-7	S N and Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	Madras	5-7	J F & C
Q Patiala	192	Bamber	Busreh	3-7	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bultergten ...2742 Gay ...Madras 4-7... K N and Co
2 Circassia...4815 Osborne...Liverpool ...7-7 W & A G & Co
3 Sangola .....3349 Scott.....Negapatam M M and Co
4 Schwarzenfels ...2443 Ketsevich.....Marseilles...12-7...W & A G & Co
5 Llanderiddo .. 2441 Parker...J M and Co
5 Taiybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
6 Rotenfels ...3580 Grosse ...Hamburg ...8-7 W & A G & Co
8 Radcliffe ...3075 Mathews ...Hull ...3-7 T M & Co
12 & 13 Himalaya ..3700 Evans .....London P & O Co
14 Linga .....957 Butler.....M M & Co
15 Clan Cumming 3108 Gourlay ...Marseilles 15-7.. J F and Co
16 Luzon Maru..2973 Yamamota...O S Kaisha

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra...762 Barbaridge .....Busreh .....3-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
2	Salient	Westcott ...	P Said, June 17
	Vorwaerts ...	Clanak.....	Trieste, June 12
	Clan Sinclair.	Smith	Newport, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Assaye.....	Coldwell ...	Shanghai
	L'ther Range	Gundry ...	Karachi
	Portloe.....	Roberts ..	Manchester
	Palitana	MacDonald	Colombo
	Oy of London	Whisa	Broel via Kchi
	Kanzler	Schapp ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Beme	Younger ...	Rangoon
	V-de-la-Ciotat	Fenwick ...	Singapore

The following vessels obtained porteerance yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Borbridge, for Busreh, &c
" Putiala, Bamber, for Busreh, &c.

The steamer Salient began to load yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—300 bales wool, E Latham and Co ; 50 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 480 cwts myrabolams, L Pragji ; 171 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Circassia s—50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 26 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 60 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 16 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 31 bales wool, S Gamberchand ; 23 bales wool, B Purshotam ; 198 cwts oilcake, R J Davar and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—3,000 cwts wheat, 6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—8,640 cwts wheat, 480 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Clan Cumming s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—200 bales wool, Tattresfield and Co.
Yeddo s—300 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—21 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—20 bales cow hides, 2 bales sheeps skins P E Boyce and Sons ; 6 bales goat skins, R M Kooka ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Clan Cumming s—12 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 4 cwts myrabolams, N Futehally and Co.
Mahronda s—125 bales hemp, R Damji and Co ; 100 bales sawri cotton, B Hurbham ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Deychand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—6 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Clarissa Radcliffe s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Hunchinal and Co.
Llandrindod s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Llandrindod s—50 bales cotton waste, T Kanjee.
Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Hindoo s—100 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand.
Ville de Oran —4,000 cwts linseed, S Coverjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,502 cwts gingelly-seed, 2,002 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales, cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.
Lindenfels s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIEST.

Nippon s—75 cwts gum olibanum, P Jetha.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—201 cwts. turmeric, P Jetha.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Elswick Hall s—8,386 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
City of Agra s—25,210 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru s—300 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.
Shinyo Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 68 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shinyo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinyo Maru s—27 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—2,082 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

Steamer Kybfels from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—20 bags alum, 102 bags coffee, 142 cases lock, 1 bale rope, 29 cases glass plates, 18 cases glass bangles, 6 cases glass, rings, 42 cases glass beads, 458 cases, 5 crate hollowglassware, 5 crate, 54 cases bottle, 210 case lampware, 482 cases, 6 keg nails, 237 cases beers 898 cases, 3 drums spirits, 40 cases whisky, 35 cases wine, 1 case nitric acid, 10 cases oil varnish, 1 case turpentine, 530 casks, 200 barrels lubricating oil, 1,255 barrels, 112 kegs, 300 casks cement, 25 cases tiles, 100 bags tiles broken, 4 casks red oil, 800 bundles yellow metal squares, 177 bundles fish-plates, 3 cases provision, 10 cases cheese, 5 cases cocoa, 87 cases stirilized milk,, 6 cases stirilized cream, 200 bundles copper sheets, 915 cases window glass, 199 cases, 29 casks, 84 drums, 2 hobbock, 16 tincanns, 113 kegs paint and colour, 100 kegs, 100 drums red earth, 505 cases 113 casks, 9 drums, 3 kegs aniline colour, 171 casks, 75 kegs alizerine dye, 100 drums red lead, 1,137 bales, 58 cases, 21 reels paper, 20 kegs, 26 casks sugar of lead, 3 cases biscuits, 2 cases soap, 230 cases, 166 bales cotton goods, 103 cases cotton and silk, 24 cases, 10 bales cotton and woolens, 17 cases silk, 115 cases, 1 bale woolen goods, 13 cases Berlin wool, 8 cases, 21 bales cotton yarn, 4 bales, 25 cases wool yarn, 1 case cigars.

Steamer Baron Balfour from Calcutta, Agents K. Nixon and Co.— 5,850 tons coal.

Steamer Ville de la Ciolet from Noumea, Agents—M. Maritimes, 1 case tiles 1 case oil, 10 cases biscuits, 3 cases silken goods, 16 cases tea.

CONDITIONS IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The Commissioner of the Central Division reports regarding present condition in the Ahmednagar district as follows :—

It may be hoped, now that good rain has fallen in the district, that conditions will improve rapidly. The greatest difficulty which the agriculturists will encounter in resuming operations will consist in a deficiency of cattle owing to the heavy loss incurred in the famine. The Collector is dealing with this, and a large grant of tagai for purchase of cattle has already been made to the district."

Expulsion orders, says an official return, were made against 382 criminal aliens in Great Britain last year, 255 cases being from London.

An electric voting machine, by which members press buttons "pro" or "contra," which shows a white or red light on a voting board, is to be tried in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUKER—At "Enfield," Graeme's Road, Madras, the wife of A. T. Luker, of a son.

DEATH.

FALLON.—On the 30th May, on board the s.s. Johannesburg, of heatstroke, Walter Joseph (only son of the late T. J. Fallon, I.C.S., Burma), of 6, Grosvenor Gardens, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in his 41st year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : When you are angry be silent, and when your passions rise consider.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delta" with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 3rd July, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. O. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

THE PETIT MILL STRIKE.—The operatives in the carding and ringframe departments of the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel Road, who have comes out since Monday have not as yet resumed work. The manager of the Mills consequently found it difficulty yesterday to start work. It is intended to keep the mill closed until the strikers unconditionally resume work

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION.)—The following telegram has been received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in response to a message of congratulations forwarded to His Excellency by the Parsi Division on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of His Excellency on the 20th ult.—"Am directed to convey to you His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations." On behalf of the Nursing Sisters of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade a message of congratulations was forwarded to His Excellency Lord Hardinge. The following telegram has been received in response to this.—"Am directed to convey His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to the Parsi Nursing Division for their kind telegram of congratulations"—Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

NEW OFFICE OPENED.—Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., the well-known firm of chemical manufacturers, gave an "At Home" on Tuesday to their friends and business connections on the occasion of the opening of an office in Cook's Building for the conduct of their business in the districts covered by Bombay and Karachi. Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. have been established in India for a period of two and a half years, having opened their own office in Calcutta in January 1911. They have been represented in Bombay for a number of years by M. Ostermayer and Co. (now the Badische Co., Ltd.) and the establishment of their own branch office in Bombay marks a further stage in the development of their Indian business on this side.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The following contributions are acknowledged:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 75,771-8-1; The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 50; Mr. Ratan Tata, Rs. 50 ; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 30; Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. (of New York), Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Ltd., Messrs. Bum and Roif, Messrs. Volkart Bros., Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Kt., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Mr. Ernest Aug. Goll, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Messrs. Weld and Co., A Parsee Well Wisher, and Messrs. Ralli Bros. each Rs. 25 Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Rs. 20; H. E. E. P., Mr. A. L. Davies, Mr. A. H. Troom, Messrs. The Bombay Gas Coy. Ltd., Messrs. Steffens and Nolle, Ltd., Messrs. Bruel and Co., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, the Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb P. N. M. and Messrs. M. G. and Co., Rs. 15 each; many others Rs. 10 and under, Rs. 255; Total Rs. 77,037-8-1.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1913 :—H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., (Building Fund) in commemoration of H. H. second visit to Bombay Rs. 200; "Bettiah Raj," H. H. the Rani Saheba of Dhar (as a thank-offering for His Excellency the Viceroy's providential escape), H. H. the Rani Saheba of Baria (Endowment Fund), The "Hathwa Raj" (annually) for 1913-1914 and H. H. the Mahendra Maharani Saheba of Panna, each Rs. 100 ; H. H. Maharawaljee Saheb Sir Bejaya Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Dungarpur, Messrs. Pauling and Co. Lt., and The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., each Rs. 50 ; Rani S. Ramabai Pant Pratinidhi of Aund, Rs. 40 ; The Standard Oil Co., of New York and The Vacuum Oil Company, each Rs. 25; H. E. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. (ex-Governor of Bombay), Mr. A. L. Davies, H. K., the Hon'ble Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S., M. E. A. Goll, The United States Steel Products Co., H. K., and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana in commemoration of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, each Rs. 10; and many others Rs. 5 and less.

END OF BHANGIS' STRIKE.

AFTERNOON WORK MADE OPTIONAL.

Good counsel has prevailed and Dr. Turner and his deputies succeeded yesterday in bringing about an end to the Halalkhores' strike and all the halakhores returned to work since yesterday morning at 5-30.

The chief grievance of the men was in regard to the afternoon work, which was introduced only a few years ago, the men being paid one rupee more per month for this. The men stated that because of the extra afternoon work they could not do any other extra work, which had brought them an extra income of five to six rupees a month. The Health Officer has now decided that those who are unwilling to work in the afternoon need not do so but that they will not receive the extra rupee. Those who are willing to do afternoon work will be allowed to do so and will be given the extra allowance.

This is, of course, a temporary order, and the Health Department Officers entertain hopes that the men will, in a few days, change their minds and take up their afternoon duty once more.

A HALF-HEARTED STRIKE.

Yesterday morning some 200 "bhigaris" belonging to the Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, working at Parel, Sewri and Mahim, absented themselves from work and assembled before the Municipal Office, apparently with the object of demanding increased wages. They waited at the place till about 11-30 a.m. and dispersed without seeing anybody or even submitting any petition. Although the men were absent yesterday, it is hoped they will resume work this morning.

THEFT IN A CHEMISTS SHOP.

A case containing 140 boxes of toilet powder, belonging to Messrs. Kemp and Co., chemists, Elphinstone Circle, was placed at the entrance of their premises about a week ago and it was missed on the morning of June 27th. The property is valued at Rs. 210.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchsko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bunchitron, Rotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5 13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thassos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13)

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Atzila are subject to long delays and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and open to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands (21-5-13).

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAINFALL IN THE SOUTH PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 2.

Rainfall increased in the south Peninsula and the Punjab and decreased in the United Provinces. The pressure distribution is still preventing the Bay current from passing along the Gangetic plain. The temperature is low in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Punjab, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Deccan; fairly general in Burma, Bengal and Southeast Madras ; local in Bihar, Central India east, west coast and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the east United Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein and Myitkyina, two inches; Toungoo, one ; Silchar and Cherrapunji, eight; Dhubri and Barisal, one and a half; Bogra, one; Dinajpur, two ; Jalpaiguri, five; Sirsa one and a half; Sialkot, Lyallpur, and Montgomery, two; Multan, one; Malegaon, a half ; Chittagong, one ; Mysore and Madura, one and a half ; Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Bellary, a half; Salem, three; Kodaikanal, one.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Gujarat and Rajputana; decrease in east and north Punjab.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hosp
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	32·33	30·54	29·63
Wednesday, 2nd July 0·00		0·05	0·14
Total.....	32·33	30·59	29·77
Same date last year,	0·23	0·2	...
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 2.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corpdg. to date. In. cts	Corpdg. Total. 1911 In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1912. In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	24·97	10·29	11·32.

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 2nd July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	35 75

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st	93·8	86·5	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat 1st ...	89·3	84·1	...	...
Multan ...	102·3	71·5	1·07	2·99
Rawalpindi ...	97·9	65·6	0·03	4·44
Lahore ..	97·4	70·2	0·59	2·18
Sirsa	100·3	74·5	1·35	7·97
Ambala ...	89·0	72·9	0·03	10·62
Delhi ...	91·5	73·8	...	6·56
Agra ...	98·0	78·0	0·05	2·77
Mainpuri ...	95·3	78·1	...	1·61
Jhansi ...	99·6	70·5	...	0·97
Cawnpore ...	93·6	80·0	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	95·6	79·0	0·50	4·82
Jacobabad ...	108·1	83·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	91·5	85·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	89·1	76·2	...	5·66
Jaipur ...	92·2	73·1	0·08	7·04
Kotah ...	96·6	79·6	...	3·66
Bhuj ...	94·5	80·6	...	3·70
Dwarka ...	90·8	83·2	...	1·96
Verawal ...	84·1	81·3	...	17·40
Rajkot ...	95·6	74·3	...	9·47
Bhavnagar Para.	87·0	76·8	...	22·68
Surat ...	93·9	77·6	0·18	20·33
Ahmedabad ...	91·6	78·7	...	11·72
Deesa ...	93·8	77·4	...	7·29
Neemuch ...	88·4	74·0	...	5·98
Indore ...	87·6	72·1	...	8·17
Jubbulpore ...	91·3	76·8	...	9·99
Saugor ...	88·3	73·1	...	9·78
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ...	92·7	75·1	...	8·63
Akola ...	95·7	76·0	...	7·02
Amraoti ...	94·8	76·8	...	12·43
Nagpur ...	95·6	77·3	0·04	12·53
Chanda ...	92·5	77·0	0·13	9·85
Raipur ...	93·7	78·6	...	7·22
BOMBAY ...	86·9	80·2	0·04	25·85
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	74·9	0·28	25·49
Mormegao ...	88·0	75·2	...	30·80
Karwar ...	84·2	76·5	0·19	31·04
Malegaon ...	94·4	70·6	0·40	5·20
Ahmednagar ...	89·1	67·5	...	10·21
Poona ...	85·0	70·3	...	15·15
Sholapur ...	96·8	75·1	...	4·76
Bijapur ...	93·0	71·3	...	3·70
Belgaum ...	81·3	66·5	...	9·29
Aurangabad ...	89·9	70·7	0·23	7·88
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·9	75·7	0·09	6·33
Hyderabad ...	90·8	74·7	0·02	4·45
Mangalore ...	84·8	74·8	0·34	34·30
Calicut ...	84·8	76·1	0·06	25·74
Cochin ...	85·2	76·2	0·02	22·09
Colombo ...	85·0	72·5	0·70	6·06
Masulipatam ...	93·3	78·2	0·75	1·95
Bellary ...	97·0	72·8	0·64	1·51
Cuddapah ...	99·5	75·0	0·08	0·84
Madras ...	92·0	79·0	...	0·13
Bangalore ...	86·8	65·3	0·23	3·14
Coimbatore ...	93·4	72·3	0·55	0·93
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	73·8	0·41	0·74
Negapatam ...	94·7	76·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab and local rain elsewhere; Multan has had 1·07", Lahore 0·59", and Sirsa 1·35". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0·50" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0·13" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jubbulpore. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·28" and Karwar 0·19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperatures are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0·40" of rain and Aurangabad 0·23". Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general and fairly heavy rain in the south-western and the central districts of the Punjab. There has also been an increase of rain in the southern half of the Peninsula ; precipitation has been fairly general in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, and local in Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras Coast. Light local rain has fallen also in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south Gujarat and the south-east Central Provinces. In the United Provinces, Allahabad reports moderate rainfall.

Local rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the southern half of the Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and possibly in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 2nd July, 1913, was 29·981 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "DELTA," JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow, bringing the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bodwell, Brig-Gen E A and Miss
Booley, Mr R E
Wilson, Miss A
Tottenham, Mr R S
Nagarhar, Mr N B
Berlwhistle, Mr J C
Genthorpe, Mr J M
Brombead, Mr G W
Gallegos, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bin, Major G C and Mrs
Biss, Mr E E
Armour, Mr W S
Smith, Mr V G
Douglas, Lt J K
Mackie, Mr W B T
Hoain, Mr S J
Gilchrist, Mr R M
Schreiber, Mr H D F and Mrs E
Forbes, Mr R M N
Hood, Mr Jocomb
Basu, Mr N N
Archold, Mr W A
Short, Mr H C
Boardman, Mr J H
Ghose, Mr J M
Spence, Mr R M
Ram Nath Singh, Mr B
Smith, Mr E
Buckler, Mr F W
Haberlein, Mr H
Oaton, Mr F F
Mehose, Mr J G
Tressenger, Mr G F
Tagore, Mr S N
Rulmi, Mr C A
St Clair, Mr A and Mrs
Kirkland, Mr B

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Ashcroft, Mr J M
Besant, Mrs Annie
Roberts, Mr S G
Pal, Mr D G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Allen, Capt W T
Quinton, Lt-Col F W D

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	3	m 11 3	28 2
		10 36 a	26 0
Fri	4

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1. BOMBAY, July 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 1-8		3-16
2 do. Rentes.	64	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 13-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·36 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 3-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 7-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4		1 1-4
do, 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-8		1 1-8

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India selling.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras .. Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, Moderate business.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester Buyers and sellers apart.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·68—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·45—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·41 —06	6·33 —06	6·21 —06
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·15 —06	6·11 —06	6·11 —05
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May.**
6·11 —05	6·12 —06	6·13 —06	6·14

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·55, Oct. 11·35.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·95 Oct. 11·36.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·00, Oct. 11·48.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	6,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3,800
" Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil
" Exports to Continent ...	5,000
Spot Cotton	...12·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·06 New position.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·39+01
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 12·06 New position.
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·48+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, July 1.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Not much doing.

Tone Cloths	Steady.	Prices firm.
Weft American "54"	...	11 13-16
Weft Egyptian "80"	...	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market	...	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C	...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B	...	10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	...	.....
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B	...	10 7-6
Twist "42"	...	12 1-2
Twist American "60"	...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist		...11
Geo Mayall's Yarn		...10 15-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	...	... 5 31-32

Sellers—July-August.
Other prices unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-8—1-8	
Do. Months	... July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37—1-4	
Do. Month—	... July-Aug.	
	London—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe	... Unchanged.
Barletto Russo	Nominal. Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...51 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs. 85 p. c ex ship ... 51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-8 unchgd.
Do Months— ... June-July.
Do Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47
Do Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
D Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 9+6d.
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Firm—Done.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...42 5-8+5-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-16-9+0-0-9 July-Aug.—Hull—Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 5-8—1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9—1-2d. July-Aug.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 78 1-2 unchgd,
Yellow Metal	... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £63 5-8—3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.
ARRIVALS :—
"Kish," "Abaris."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar ... (Double bags ... 13 2 1-4—3-4d.
Do Month of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Very little business.
Hung... Crystals Sugar ... } Neglected.
C. & F. India ... }
Months of Shipments ...
Germ... 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-2+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 7—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at rather easier rates.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 7 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...August.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } (No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
Java Sugar.—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [July 2nd 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th & 30th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	46	53,629
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	44	53,074

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. There has again been little business doing either way.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai "	...195
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the settlement, and declined 1-15 early in the day, but recovered later on and closes as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement	... " 95 15 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 26 13-16 and 27 1-16 respectively. The fall was due to India selling. New York was 1-4 down at 58 1-8. The local market opened at 68 5-16 for the first settlement and fluctuated between this rate and 68 9-16 during the early part of the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24	0 9
Australian Gold	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 68	7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 68	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 68	6 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 77	13 0
1st Settlement March	...	" 77	13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 77	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
WELD & Co.—"Carolina and Georgia weather clear and hot. Miss Giles reports condition 84·8 against last report 83·9. Average estimate of 02 members of the New York Cotton Exchange condition 82 per cent."
GRUNING & Co.—"Declined owing to favourable weather reports."
The first position in the American quotations for futures is changed to August, and in this position New York yesterday advanced 11 points from the noon call, while New Orleans closed 6 points higher than the 10 a.m. quotation. In the October position New York closed 1 up and New Orleans 4 up. The local market is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for New Crop, but business is slack and only a few transactions in "suttas" in the bazaar are reported. Ready cotton is quiet and unchanged with only a small enquiry.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	292	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	254-5	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	242	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	274	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	267	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	270	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	244	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	283	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·45 +04	6·37 +04	6·25 +04
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·19 +04	6·15 +04	6·15 +04
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**
6·15 +04	6·16 +04	6·17 +04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm.

Ready	...	Rs. 7	9	6 B.T.
September	...	" 8	8	3 R.T.
May 1914	...	" 9	0	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	15	0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Black Kutai	... "	49	0	0
Yellow Hingnghat	"	65	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	63	8	0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTON :—
Tone—Steady. We quote —
Ready ... 2s. 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold ... 51 8
MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.
WHEAT
Tone—Quiet but steady.
White Pe... Steady Rs. 5 3 0 F.T.
White Delhi Sept. " 5 10 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 11 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,707 1-2
Bank of India	...	69 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	65

MILLS.

David	...	538 3-4
Fazulbhai	...	557 1-2
Kohinoor	...	797 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,210
New Great Eastern	...	245
Standard	...	1,430

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	140
New Mofussil	...	552 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		203
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		21
Treacher and Co	...	520

RAILWAY.

Amritsar Patti	...	137
Gujrat Ry	...	121
Tapti Valley	...	595

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	3,753 bales.
Wheat	...	...	86,543 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	23,720 "
Rapeseed	...	...	2,939 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	1,785 "
Poppyseed	...	...	934 "
Groundnuts	...	...	337 "
Castorseed	...	...	5,950 "
Rice	...	...	27,290 "
Myrabollams	...	...	594 "
Cottonseed	...	...	5,692 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	2,495 "
Gram	...	...	4,782 "
Joowar	...	...	141 "
Maize	...	...	Nil "
Barley	...	...	681 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	6,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	4,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·40
Future Cotton at New York August	12·06
Future Cotton at New York October	11·39
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	.....

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and early declined on longs unloading, later advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	12·03
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·48
Future closing tone.— ...	Steady

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...		500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...		.....
Total Day's Imports ...		4,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...		9·45—05
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·68—8

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	...	...	6·41—6
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6·33—6
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·21—6
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·16—5
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6·11—6
Dec-Jan.	...	...	6·11—5
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·11—5
Feb.-Mch.	...	...	6·12—6
Mch.-Apl.	...	...	6·13

MANCHESTER, June 30.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet limited offerings—Business very little doing—Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, July 1.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c Refraction, Landed Terms (per Sellers. 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 44 9
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.— Antwerp ... 46 Done.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.— Antwerp ... 42 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Good business done.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July— £24-15-0
do Sept-Oct.— £24-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. " —Antwerp... 63 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 47 3 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £6-13-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....

LONDON, July 1.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London...	37 6	Sellers "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.— London...	37	"
Do. Club No. 2 July-Aug.— London ...	37 6	"
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	Nominal.	
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady.	
Do. South Australian ... July—	37 6	
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. July-Aug.—	35 9	"
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Steady.	
Do. Red Graded American per central (L'pool) ...	July 7 5 1-2	
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....	
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....	
Karachi Barley ...June-July— London—	.....	

LONDON, July 1.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ... July-Aug. 9 4 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec 9 7 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug... 13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, July 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July... Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan-Mch. 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch ... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Vch.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July... 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch. .. 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi .....
Closing Tone of Market } ...Steady with
Special Feature ... } little doing

LONDON, July 1.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	12	6
" Best English Selected.		71	15	0
" Eraziers ...	...	78	10	0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	208	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	7-8d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	10	15	0
Silver, Spot	...	26	13-16	
" 2 months hence	...	27	1-16	

Tone of Market—Quiet.—India selling

LONDON, July 1.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 26 13-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... India selling
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. £ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div... £ 73 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ } 87 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·45
New york (Demand Bills) ... ... 4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans 4 3-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 3-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, July 1.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 89
Do. TN Spot July dely... 89
Do. TN Spot Aug. dely... 89
Do. Tone of closing market for TN spot ... Quiet
Do. do TN Futures do

General Tone of Market—Market opened firm but prices have since given way.

LONDON, July 2.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·41	6·41
Aug.-Sept....	6·33	6·33
Sept.-Oct....	6·21	6·22
Oct.-Nov....	6·16	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·11	6·12
Dec-Jan....	6·11	6·12
Jan.-Feb....	6·11	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·12	6·13
Mar.-Apl	6·13	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, June 30.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14	...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 28th June 1913, by Council Bills* ...	...£ 5,517,135
Balance to be remitted from 29th June 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...	£ 16,132,865

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The Head Office, of the Alliance Bank of Simla announces that the net profit for the year ended 30th ult. amounts to Rs. 5,30,971, including the amount brought forward, viz. Rs. 1,02,268. The directors now propose to pay a dividend at 12 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum to Shareholders, to carry Rs. 1,00,000 to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 25,000 to Contingency Fund. It is also proposed to give a Bonus of one month's pay to the Staff, the balance to be carried forward to next year's account.

THE STANDARD BANK.

The net profit of the Standard Bank Ltd. for the period ending 30th June amounts to Rs. 48,161-1-5 which the Directors recommend to appropriate as under :—to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, which will absorb Rs. 29,791-10-8, and to carry forward the balance, viz, Rs. 18,369-6-9 to the next account. The general meeting of the shareholders will take place during this month, and the exact date will be notified hereafter.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the half year ended 30th June 1913, including the balance brought forward amounts to Rs. 90,023-3-3. The Directors have resolved to declare an adinterim dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the paid up Capital of Rs. 15 lacks. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 45,000 and the balance viz. Rs. 45,023-3-3 is carried forward to next account.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The share market opened with better inquiry for coal shares in response to which prices hardened and there was more business passing.
The jute market was quiet but steady with nothing to fix prices which may be taken as sellers 65-8 to 65 and buyers 64-8 to 64, while gunny market was steady but with less doing.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
Summary Suit for Disposal in Chamber.
265 13—Dikshit-Bhikoo Babaji—Ardesir S Engineer.
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.
766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs., Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.
641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B, Panthaky and others, Raghavaya ; Edgelow.
455-13—Little Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.
1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessoot Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld ; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309—03 Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
594-12—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.
O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.
262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.
441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.
891-12—Mulla, Abdul Aziz V Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabji
939-12—Smetham, Parwati widow G S Bole, Vachha, Payne.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

433. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.
434. Parade—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 4th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.
435. Inspection.—The following programme of Inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday the 7th July is notified for information :—
7-30 a.m.—"G" Company parade, on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana,
Dress.—Mufti.
Afterwards the Armoury.
5 p.m.—Inspect Bycula Cadet Companies near house of correction.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offr. Adjutant, B. V. R.

Viscount Halifax, recently referring to the report of the Divorce Commission, said that, putting Christian principle aside for the moment, they say quite distinctly and definitely that alteration of the law would not be for the happiness of the greatest number.

Most assuredly there should be no inequality in the law as it touched rich or poor, but it was no kindness to the poor to extend to them the opportunity for divorce which had proved such a curse to the rich. They ought to try to take from the rich those facilites which were such a misfortune to them.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	383
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1707½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	522½
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2150
China ...	1000	1000	...	800
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	123¾
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	538½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	557½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	378½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	612	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1400
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	797½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1350
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1485
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1085
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	166½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FRAUD ON A BANK.

WILLIAMS SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

At the resumed sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury disposed of the case against William Williams, who was charged with cheating the Gujarat Bank in respect of two sums of money, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,800, and with using forged documents in order to induce the bank to part with the amount.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that the accused was charged with cheating the Gujarat Bank. The goods which he showed to the bank were not of the value of Rs. 5,000. In July 1912, as the accused was short of money, he asked a broker to arrange a loan. The broker went to the bank, and there he introduced the accused. In April 1912, Mr. Mabasker came down to Bombay to work in the bank. When he examined the accounts he found that the accused had received Rs. 6,000 from the bank. When his godown was examined, the goods were found to be of a less value. Then the bank reported the matter to the C. I. D.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the second and fourth charges, and a verdict of not guilty on the third charge. The jury were not unanimous on the first charge.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a special jury yesterday, Esa Kasim *alias* Monkey, a hack victoria driver, aged 30, was brought up on a charge of murdering Mahomed Ebrahim and attempting to murder Hazarabai and Aishabai, women.

The jurors were:—Mr. Ralph Kidd (foreman), Mr. Jiwandas Pitamber, Mr. T. Bradley, Mr. Evelyn J. Bunbury, Mr. N. D. Tata, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. R. H. Tucker, Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesher Mulla, and Mr. Bomanji D. H. Jijibhoy.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Nadkarni, appeared for the Crown; while the accused was defended by Mr. Bhaskerrao Mehta.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case said that the deceased Mahomad Ebrahim, his wife Hazarabai and her grand-mother Aisabai were living on the second floor of a house in Bhisti Mohalla. The accused, who is a nephew of Aisabai was living in the same house on the third floor. On the 15th of May, at 9 p.m., when the deceased was taking his meals with Aishabai and Hazarabai, the accused came into the room and a dispute arose. During the altercation which followed, he took out a knife and stabbed the deceased. The deceased was seriously wounded, and died on the spot. The accused next stabbed the deceased's wife. Aishabai at this ran out of the room to call the police, but the accused followed her and also inflicted wounds on her. Subsequently the police arrived and arrested the accused.

Hazarabai, widow of the deceased, and one of the injured women deposed that she, her deceased husband and her grandmother, Aishabai, were living in Bhisti Mohla. The accused was her relative. On the 15th of May, while the witness was taking her meals with her husband and Aishabai, the accused came in their room at 9 p. m. and stabbed her husband. Her husband died on the spot. He afterwards stabbed the witness on different parts of the body. Aishabai, who ran outside the room, was also wounded, and when the police came they were removed to the hospital.

The evidence having been recorded and his Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of murder, but recommended accused for mercy.

Questioned by the Court, the accused pleaded for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

An application was made by Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, on Saturday morning, for the transfer to the next Sessions, of the case of Shaikh Dawood, the butler, who is alleged to have stabbed Capt. Betts, I.M.S., at St. George's Hospital, on the ground that Capt. Betts was not fit to attend the Court and would not be, according to medical opinion, for a month yet.

His Lordship having asked for a medical certificate, Mr. Nicholson produced it yesterday and his Lordship ordered the case to be transfered to the ensuing Sessions.

NAWAB'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

At the Bombay High Court on the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, disposed of the appeal filed by Dorabji Maneckji and his brothers in a suit filed by Nawab Mir Sadruddin Hussenkhan of Surat and jagirdar of the village of Vesu.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji was for the appellants; and Mr. G. T. Mulgaoker appeared for the respondent.

In the suit Nawab Mir Sadruddin claimed from Dorabji and his brothers three years' quit-rent under the Summary Settlement Act and for the arrears of the local fund cess for the same period, paid by him to Government in respect of a portion of the village of Vesu in the occupation of the defendants.

Defendants, who were the inamdars of the village, repudiated all liability to pay either the quit-rent or the local fund cess.

The Nawab having in 1890 filed a similar suit which was dismissed, the Subordinate Judge of Surat held that the claim was "res judicata" and dismissed the suit.

Mr. Advani, the District Judge of Surat in appeal, held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the quit-rent under the Summary Settlement Act as the settlement made under that Act did not in any way affect the inamdars. The Court held that the Nawab was entitled to recover the local fund cess in respect of the lands held by the defendants, as that cess had been recovered from the Nawab.

Mr. Koyaji contended that the lower Appellate Court had erred in relying upon cases between inamdars and holders of lands other than the defendants. Counsel further stated that the payment of the local cess by the Nawab was voluntary and that there was no contract on their part to refund the same to the Nawab.

The Court held that the question of the defendants' liability to refund the local cess paid by the jagirdar was decided in 1890 against him. He was now endeavouring to re-agitate a question which was "res judicata". The Court, therefore, reserved Mr. Advani's decree and restored that of the Subordinate Judge, dismissing the Nawab's claim on both heads with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, presided over the Insolvency Court:—

NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI DUBASH.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the insolvent and applied for and obtained the extension of the interim order.

The Court granted an interim order for three months.

KIKABHOY RAJABALI:

Mr. M. J. Mehta applied for and obtained three months' extension of interim order.

KHUSHROO SAHAJAHAN AND BROTHERS:

Mr. Weldon for the insolvent applied to set aside the adjudication order.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola appeared for a petitioning creditor and did not oppose the motion. He said that his client's claim had been assigned to a third party. The Court made the notice absolute.

ISMAIL MAHOMED:

Mr. Jesangbhay Patel appeared on behalf of the insolvent and obtained an extension of interim order.

BALASETH BALCHRISNA:

Mr. Jesanbhai Patel appeared on behalf of the insolvent and obtained on extension of interim order.

VITHOO NATHAJI:

Mr. Motiwalla, on behalf of the insolvent, obtained an interim order.

MOWJI HIRJI:

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order.

The Court granted the interim order.

The following insolvents were granted discharge:—

Lalmahomed *alias* Laloo Amin, Ramji Nagoji Vorliker, Babaji Narayen and other, Moreshwar Bhagwantrao Talpade, and Govind Narvantker.

THE POLICE COURTS.

IMPOUNDED CATTLE

ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF CATTLE MERCHANTS.

THREAT TO STOP THE MEAT SUPPLY.

A complaint has been made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, on behalf of Kondaji Hussein, to Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, charging Havildar Atmaram of the Mahim Section of Police and the pound-keeper at Dadar, with extortion; and the Magistrate has issued notices against them.

The facts, as alleged, are that the cattle-merchants supplying cattle to the Bandra Slaughter-house are said to be subjected to considerable harassing at the hands of the Police sepoys and the pound-keeper, when taking their cattle along the Dharavi-road. The cattle, after being brougt from up-country, are detrained at Coorla during the rainy season, whence they are taken to Bandra for the three bazaar day. The animals are taken in batches of 25 to 30, and the total conveyed on each occasion generally comes to about seven hundred. The dealers say that they send five or six men along with each batch; and in spite of this, several of the animals are caught by the sepoys on the Dharavi and Sion roads as stray cattle and taken to the cattle-pound at Dadar. It is further stated that occasionally whole batches are captured, the owners being compelled to pay heavy fees to the pound. The sepoys and the pound-keeper, it is alleged, get a reward for each head of cattle thus captured.

The cattle-merchants, on the June 16, sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police, stating the circumstances and asking for an interview at which they could represent their grievances in detail. To this, they say, they had no reply and that the police continued to seize the cattle in large numbers. On June 22nd many beasts were captured and impounded and one dealer, Kondaji Hussein alone, had to pay to the pound-keeper Rs. 102 in penalties to get his cattle released.

It is in respect of this sum that the charge of extortion has been preferred in the Mazagon Police Court against the Police Havildar and the Pound-keeper.

Mr. Nariman has sent a copy of the application to the Municipal Commissioner asking for steps to be taken to remove the grievances.

It is stated that the cattle dealers are contemplating the stoppage of supply of cattle to the slaugter-house in the event of the authorities not taking steps to end the oppression, which is alleged to exist.

THEFT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Kesrimal Khemraj, a Hindu, was charged by Deputy-Inspector Sargon before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of precious stones of the value of Rs. 3,000.

It appeared from the case for the prosecution that Amichand Abachandh, a broker in precious stones, the complainant in this case, went to his office in Sheik Memon Street on June 28, and having hung up his coat, sat in the shop. He felt drowsy and closed his eyes. In the meanwhile the accused entered the shop and took a packet containing pearls, diamonds, etc., of the value of Rs. 3,000, and walked away with it. He was, however, arrested immediately, and the property was found in his pocket.

The accused had four previous convictions against him, and the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

WALKED OFF WITH A GOLD CHAIN.

A Marwari, named Chhoga Huma, was brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of a string of gold beads belonging to a goldsmith, Jagannath Sakharam.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla appeared for the complainant and Mr. S. R. Pandit appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, who used to work for the accused, had to return to him a small quantity of gold. The accused went to get this back, tand the complainant asked him to wait. The accused would not wait, and picking up a string of gold beads walked away with it. He was immediately seized with the article in his possession.

The accused said that when pressed for the gold, the complainant assaulted him; the case, he urged, had been falsely brought against him.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution, and bound over the accused in a sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for six months. His Worship remarked that the accused had been in custody for twelve days and that was sufficient punishment for the offence.

EGGS STEALER AT THE ZOO.

For sometime past the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens has noticed that eggs laid by birds in the gardens have been missing. He kept a special watch and Abdul Gani, formerly employed as a keeper in the Zoo, was arrested red-handed at 10 o'clock in the evening. He was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of the eggs valued at Rs. 40 and was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At Mazagaon, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G R. Khairaj disposed of a case in which Rozario Joseph, a Goanese, was charged with theft as a servant of pieces of brass of the value of Rs. 14, belonging to his master, Mr. A. Hyland, proprietor of the Automobile Works at Hughes-road. At 4 p. m., on Tuesday last a constable of the C. I. Department saw a Marwari carrying a bundle containing pieces of brass and stopped him on suspicion. On being questioned, he made a statement and pointed to the accused, as the person from whom he had received the brass. The accused's house was searched, when similar pieces were found in his umbrella. The accused was arrested and he admitted having stolen the brass from his master's works. Mr. Hyland said that the accused had been in his service for five years and bore a good character.

His Worship considering the fact that the accused had hitherto borne a good character and that this was his first offence sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BIDEES IN JAIL.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagaon, yesterday afternoon sentenced one Rehman Sheriff Hussein Sheriff to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for unlawfully introducing into the Common Prison at Oomercarry tobacco and bidees.

It appeared that a police havaldar of the C. I. Department was on watch near the jail on Tuesday night, when at 11-30 p.m. he saw the accused throw a stone into the jail. The havaldar continued to watch him, and about half an hour later the accused threw a bundle into the jail. He then arrested him. The bundle was found to contain tobacco and bidees.

The accused, who was charged by Inspector Mirza Mahomedally, pleaded guilty.

VICTORIA DRIVERS' QUARREL.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at Mazagaon, yesterday afternoon disposed of a case, in which Mahomed Haji Barkat, a hack victoria driver appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Sheikh Ismail Sheikh Ebrahim, also a hack victoria driver, charging him with assault.

Mr. D. K. Bilimoria, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. A. Hayeliwala, barrister, with Mr. Soonavala, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant stated that about 1 p. m. on the 21st May he had drawn up his victoria on the stand at Bellasis-road. The accused took his victoria out of the line and went ahead of the complainant. The complainant remonstrated with him and then the accused hit him and kicked him.

The defence denied the assault, and said that there was merely an exchange of hot words.

His Worship held the assault to be proved and fined the accused Rs. 40.

"TAINTED LIVES."

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The new mental Deficiency Bill, which the Government is promoting instead of the dropped measure of last year, came on June 12th of the House of Commons for detailed discussion.

Its object is to extend to feeble-minded persons, now neglected, the sort of protection already bestowed on the technically insane. The administrative machinery will consist of a board of control of fifteen commissioners, one being a woman. The person affected may number it is conjectured, from 20,000 to 100,000.

Upon Clause 1, which defines and classifies the "defectives," a series of amendments, devised by a Liberal member, Mr. Wedgwood, were moved in his absence, and all were rejected. Their sponsor, Mr. Martin, and said that tyrannical clauses were being applied to persons in whom, from birth or early age, there existed mental defectiveness, not amounting to imbecility.

The Home Secretary replied that to omit the sub-section objected to would strike at the whole principle of the Bill.

Mr. Ellis Griffith said that what was desired by the Government was the protection of the feeble-minded against themselves.

The Committee having passed the first clause unchanged adjourned.

TRAGEDY OF A FLOWER SELLER.

An incident, which reveals in one grim movement much of the pathos and the misery that exists unnoticed in the streets of great cities all over the world, occurred in mail week on the Point des Arts, which crosses the Seine. For many months a grey-headed old man, cripple, dragging himself along on crutches, has sat there at a corner of the bridge, selling matches, or bootlaces or small bunches of wild flowers. Then one day in the golden sunshine of the summer his plaintive voice was calling "Violets, a penny a bunch." For hours he proffered his little bunches of blue flowers. Passers by hurried on without looking at him. He could sell nothing. At last, with a sudden sob of despair the old man flung his tray to the ground, scattering the pitiful little nosegays on the asphalt. He dropped his crutches, and, clambering painfully with his crippled limbs over the parapet of the bridge, dropped into the swiftly-running Seine. For one brief second his struggling body rose to the surface, and then the maimed beggar of the Pont des Arts disappeared.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

The Commissioner recommended the purchase from Messrs. Garlick and Co., of Frost's Patent Positive Water Metres at a cost of Rs. 68,735. This was agreed on.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE WEAPON OF THE HOUR.

Never before in China has so much been heard about bombs. Ever since the start of the Revolution the use of these weapons has been on the increase. Within the past few weeks we have had one appalling example of the purpose for which they are now intended, and as late as Friday week, one was thrown inside the Settlement.

The instances which have come to the notice of foreigners in Shanghai, go to prove that, however much bombs may have been used, they are fortunately as yet of a very crude description, and except to those in the immediate vicinity are not specially dangerous. In the case of some recent explosions the theory has been advanced that clock work was in use, thus adding to the effectiveness of the weapon in the hands of the plotters, but no instance is on record of any such meghanism having actually been seen. Of course, in practically all the cases in which bombs have come under the attention of the authorities an explosion had previously occurred, and thus a certain amount of the information available on the subject must be conjectural.

INTRODUCTION INTO CHINA.

It is no business of ours to trace the introduction of the bomb into China, if it was introduced, which seems highly probable. Although the Chinese are credited with a knowledge of gunpowder before it was known in Europe, and while explosives of a kind must have been long familiar to them, bombs do not play any conspicuous part in the country until very recent years. This is shown by the fact that an attempt in Peking in 1905, to blow up the commissioners who were proceeding to Europe, when the would-be assassin making a fatal slip brought about his own end stands out with so much prominence. In the older days we hear of the victim's being sent the silk thread, the gold leaf and the opium, while, of course, there were the more sanguinary stories of common slaughter.

It is thought that the bomb is an introduction from Japan, from the fact that the crude specimens which have been found in fragments after explosion bear a resemblance to some which have fallen into the clutches of the Japanese officials.

INDUSTRY IN SHANGHAI.

Narrowing down the subject to Shanghai and its vicinity, it is found that the Revolution gave the manufacture of bombs a great impetus. When the Arsenal was captured, one of the Revolutionaries tried to blow up the gates, but either he handled the deadly toy clumsily or it was of particularly bad make, for the gates remained intact and he was horribly mutilated. About that time bombs were being made with furious haste at Nantao. Shortly afterwards several explosions occurred both inside the foreign quarter of Shanghai and outside, generally, the facts seemed to show in houses where the manufacture was being carried out. A house outside the Settlement, near the Woosung Road district, was wrecked one night, another in Rue Song Chan, where there remained no doubt that a secret factory was situated, another in the Louza district, which was possibly an accident and one or two others.

Coming down to the last month, there is the assassination of General Hsu Pao-san by means of a bomb sent from Shanghai, the outrage at the house of Mr. Loh Weisun and this last attempt on some property which formerly belonged to him, in the Settlement.

THE COMMON ARTICLE.

In practically all the cases which have occurred in the Shanghai district, the principal effects of the explosion have been downwards, tending to show that the explosive used was a type of dynamite. The finds among the ruins have corroborated this view. For instance, in Rue Song Chan, a large quantity of brick dust was discovered, which with nitro-glycerin would form what is practically dynamite, and from the investigations which have taken place from time to time there is no doubt that the nitro-glycerin formula is quite well known to the makers of bombs.

Among the other materials found in these bomb-making establishments have been glass tubes and tin cans, mostly cigarette tins with a few old syrup cans. These reveal the remaining parts of the bomb most commonly in use. The explosive itself is placed in the tin, inside of which a glass tube is held in position. The bomb must be carried with the proper side up, for once it is turned over an acid which is contained in the tube runs out, and on its meeting with another chemical the necessary flame to explode the dynamite is caused. The crudeness of design and indifference of workmanship have undoubtedly reduced the damage to property and loss of life.

The acids and other chemicals used in the making of these bombs are perfectly well known to the authorities. For obvious reasons, however, they need not appear in the columns of a newspaper. At the same time it would be strange if some of the Nihilist literature which has been imported and translated has not revealed the art of bomb making.

NOTES AND THEORIES.

Although none have ever found their way into the hands of the police intact, it is supposed that a rather less popular form of bomb is manufactured to explode on the percussion principle. Descriptions of these have been given, showing them to be also of the cigarette-tin variety with the percussion cap contained in one or more projecting knobs, but further than this investigation has not been able to go.

The details of exactly how General Hsu was acting at the time of his death are not clear enough to admit of any definite theory as to the nature of that bomb. Of the varying accounts received, one is that just prior to the explosion he was hammering at the end of the box; and, if the bomb was of the glass tube description, that would doubtless be sufficient to break the glass and let free the acid. A percussion cap would also fit in with this version.

Probably not until the sender of the bomb or an associate is laid by the heels will the matter be explained. The story of the outrage does not lend itself very well to the theory of a clockwork mechanism, and inasmuch as no trace of any clock work has ever been found, though sometimes hinted at, it is presumed that little effort has ever been made in this direction.

For women to carry bombs concealed in their dresses, is not unknown in China. One may wish that partisan feuds would abate sufficiently to allow parliamentary orations to replace the bomb as a party weapon, and to restore the cigarette tin and syrup can to a more amiable employment.

THE PEKING PLOT.

CHARGE AGAINST GEN. HUANG HSING.

During the early part of the week much attention was being paid in political circles in Shanghai to the charg which Peking has asked to be brought against General Huang Hsing in connexion with the alleged plot against the President. Among the supporters of the General's party indignation is felt, and the whole matter is regarded as but another move in the game of high politics which has been proceeding during the past months. Another view is that the demand for his arrest is in the nature of a red herring across the trail of Chao Pidg-chun, for whose trial as an accomplice in the Sung murder the party in Shanghai has been clamouring.

The facts, concerning the demand for the arrest of General Huang are perfectly clear. The arrest of the alleged women plotters in the capital was followed by instructions to the Procurator-General in Shanghai to take measures to have a warrant issued for the General's arrest upon a charge of complicity. The Procurator accordingly took the customary steps, laying the request for a warrant before Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, with the documents in the case. General Huang is a resident in the Settlement, and for his apprehension a Mixed Courts warrant would have to be obtained. Mr. Chen has now forwarded the documents to Mr. Kuan Chun, Mixed Court Magistrate, with the application for the warrant.

Some details of the alleged plot have transpired in Shanghai. It is stated that the services of a number of women were secured, and that they undertook to convey bombs to the capital for a sum of $300 apiece. This was but a preliminary payment. Some time ago we mentioned that such a plot, necessitating the manufacture of a quantity of bombs, was afoot, and there seems to be no doubt that the information then obtained referred to what has now been discovered in Peking.

The "Shenpao" understands that Mr. Kuan Chun, Magistrate of the Mixed Court, upon receiving instructions from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, wrote out an order himself requiring the General's attendance at the Court for a preliminary inquiry. He has forwarded the Order in question to the Senior Consul for endorsement.—"North China Herald" (June 7).

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

DESPATCH OF A NEW CRUISER.

Information was received in Colombo last week that the second class cruiser "Dartmouth" is to be sent out to join the East Indies Squadron in place of the "Philomel." If the news is correct, says the "Times of Ceylon," then the sending out of the battleship "Swiftsure" to relieve the "Highflyer" may be regarded as only the first evidence of a scheme for raising the standard of the ships composing the East Indies Squadron.

The "Dartmouth" is a vessel of 5,250 tons displacement, with an indicated horse power of 23,467, capable of driving her at a maximum speed of 25·9 knots an hour. She is an absolutely new ship, having been completed only in 1911 at Barrow. Her armament consists of eight 6 in guns four 3 pr., and 4 M. guns, while provision is also made for two torpedo tubes.

SIEGE OF DELHI DINNER.

Twenty-two officers, survivors of the memorable siege of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny, formed a dinner party, at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, in mail week, under the chairmanship of Lord Roberts. Every year the number becomes less. This year the party was diminished by three.

The survivors of the actual storming party who were present were Colonel Coghill, Colonel Cadell, V.C., Colonel Cantor and Colonel Lang Most of the officers present were well over eighty years of age, but more than one was over ninety. A telegram expressing their loyalty was sent by the survivors to the King.

SHIP'S BARBERS' EARNINGS.

Everybody knows the barber's shop on board ship. Whether visited for shaving or hair cutting or to get souvenirs or prizes for the sports, assistance in the making up of fancy dress costumes the purchase of toilet articles forgotten in packing or sweets for the children every passenger seems to go there. Hence it is not surprising says the "Shipbuilding and Shipping-Record" that its earnings are usually respectable and more than one ship's barber owns a comfortable little business on shore as well. Most lines pay the barber a nominal wage, and allow him to make what he can. A compensation case arising out of the Titanic disaster brought out some interesting figures. The widow of a second-class barber gave his income as £ 100 a year. A former second-class barber gave evidence that he made £8 8s. a voyage by shaving £7 by the sale of souvenirs, £2 10s by sale of toilet articles, £2 in tips and altogether £36 a voyage—a very handsome income.

MANGOSTEEN PLANTS.

Mr. C. Drieberg, Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, has just despatched a consignment of mangosteen plants to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. That Department reported that they had been very unsuccessful in propogating the mangosteen, the young plants being very sensitive and failing to take to their new habitat. The Department of Agriculture, therefore, decided to get thoroughly established plants in vigorous growth. Mr. Drieberg was able to secure, with great difficulty, sixteen plants, three years old and about three feet high each. The plants which were kept in the Colombo Stock Garden for some time were very carefully packed to stand the long voyage. They are all growing in pots. Each pot was packed in a box and four of these boxes were in turn packed in a large wardian case; and four of these wardian cases have now been despatched. They go via London and will be specially looked after and regularly examined during the trip.

In view of the fact that it is difficult to successfully raise the mangosteen from seed, and that the plants are also extremely slow in growth, it will be of considerable importance if grafted plants can be produced. In the case of grafting the mangosteen, unlike the mango and the orange, of which there are several hardy varieties for the stock, the field is extremely limited. Mr. Drieberg, however, has been successful in bud-grafting the mangosteen on to the Coch'n Goraka which, though of the same family, produces quite a different fruit; for whereas the mangosteen is a wellknown for its luscious fruit, the other has a very acid yellow fruit with a milky rind.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 3rd July, 1913.

OME RECENT COMMISSIONS OF UIRY.

THERE is no doubt that India has a larger number of these investigations, Royal, Parliamentary, and local, to its credit, than any other country, as this method of eliciting information upon subjects connected with the administration commended itself to the Old Company, and has been continued to the present day. Its earliest form was the delegation of single individuals by the London Board of Directors to make confidential reports on the business transactions of the various factories and the morals of those who were attached to them, with results that are disclosed in the letter books delved from the archives of two or three centuries ago. And, as the Company emerged from the commercial to the empire-building stage of its career, and appointed Governors-General and minor satraps to conduct its affairs, these forms of enquiry were gradually expanded into the modern Commissions with which we are so familiar. Each renewal of the Charter was prefaced by an investigation in London of the Company's operations, as Parliament, after its assumption of control, had to be satisfied that there were no risks of perpetuating irregularities, and that the moral and material progress of the country was not subordinated to a desire for affluent dividends. Here we have the genesis of the Select Committees of the century or so ago which sat at Westminster and discussed the affairs of the East with the assistance of competent witnesses who were occasionally delegated from the Presidency capitals to give testimony on the popular side. Here were a number of them in the first half of last century, their proceedings and reports are enshrined in voluminous blue books, now rarely consulted or remembered except by antiquarians in quest of side-lights on Indian history which abound in their musty pages.

With the transfer of the Company's empire to the Crown we reached the era of Royal Commissions, still supplemented by Parliamentary enquiries whenever it was discovered that there were points needing this form of investigation, while the Government of India, and the subordinate administrations, have been prolific students of public opinion by similar examinations conducted under their own initiative. It has been well said that the real direction of affairs is centred in the dual bureaucracy of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, tempered by its obligations to Westminster, and periodical Commissions, which reveal defects and recommend reformative measures. And, when any of these are finally accepted after a prolonged scrutiny of their probable results, their application is so slow and methodical that they are apt to be obliterated from public recollection by the announcement of fresh Commissions. Thus the Decentralisation enquiry completed its operations several years ago; resolutions on its proposals are still being formed and issued by the Imperial Secretarial, but it is doubtful if many, outside official and political circles, remember its objectives as four other investigations have been launched since this body toured the country, and attention has been concentrated on the proceedings of the later inquisitors. As a means of eliciting opinions from the educated classes on debatable points of policy or practice, these Commissions fulfil their purpose as they enable those who have not won seats in our reformed Parliaments to give their views upon the issues under discussion, a kind of vicarious partnership in public affairs which is the next best thing to the limelight of the local legislatures. But it should not be forgotten that these investigations do not reach the inarticulate millions of India upon whose loyalty and contributions to the exchequer the British power ultimately rests, rather than the minute section which professes to typify the views of all classes. In future enquiries of this nature we should like to see attempts made to penetrate the silent multitudes to be acquiesced in the Sirkar's *hukms* without a clear comprehension of many of them, but with a placid and unquestioning obedience which merits the most superlative eulogy. Pending the advent of primary education this may not be possible, but, when the purdah, which obscures the real perspective, has been lifted by these means, it will be surprising if the political pendulum retains its present adjustment; because the Indian proletarist will then speak with no uncertain voice, and the exuberant orators and writers, who now hold the public ear, will be superseded by men who have stronger claims to consideration as the actual representatives of the people, and not of specialised party interests.

The investigations which have occupied public attention during the past twelve months are the Nicholson enquiry into military affairs, the Public Services Commission, and the examination of the financial operations of the India Office, now proceeding under the championship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The first of these bodies has already reported to the Government of India, and, although the Under Secretary of State has declared that the document is confidential, and will not be published, its chief points have been divulged to the *Times*, whose comments upon them reached us a few mails ago. Instead of being unanimous it is a divided report, and the Government is faced with the disagreeable duty of deciding which set of views will be most consistent with its policy, or of making a compromise between the two. This is one of the disadvantages of those enquiries when there are divergencies of opinion between the members, because the Viceroy-in-Council has to act as umpire, and, although he may be ever so impartial, the results are not as satisfactory as they would be if the matters at issue had been settled by ordinary methods. The Nicholson enquiry conducted its operations with closed doors, and whatever decision is reached on its divided verdict will be accepted and applied without the hubbub that has attended the investigation into the Civil Service. Commencing with a series of ill-formed questions which invited criticisms, expert or otherwise, upon the assumed failings of the body upon whose shoulders the administration of the country rests, and who ought not to have been subjected to the indignity of defending themselves, its proceedings degenerated into a duel on the points of British preponderance and simultaneous examinations. Its operations have been harmful and mischievous, because the Civilians are smarting under the assaults made upon them and published broadcast, while educated India has been encouraged to put forward pretensions which no sane Government could accept unless prepared to abdicate its administrative authority. The Commission has yet to exploit some four and twenty departments and, if the enquiry is to proceed on the principles applied to the senior service, we shall have a fresh avalanche of conflicting testimony which may well shake public confidence in our methods of Government until the nature of the alternative proposals is disclosed in the report. This is morally certain to be a divided one, like the Nicholson verdict, and the final arbiters will either have to side with the majority, or adopt a *via media* for allaying the aspirations to self-government encouraged by the interrogatives and proceedings of the Commission. The Chamberlain enquiry is not following the precedent set by the Public Service investigators as the public are not admitted to its sessions, nor invited to aid its deliberations with their criticisms, and there will perhaps be no intelligent anticipations of its views until we have them in the report with the official judgment thereon. The moral to be deduced from these happenings is that future enquiries into Indian affairs, of which there are bound to be many, as points arise that cannot be decided departmentally, should be conducted as far as possible "in camera" as the disadvantages of publication while evidence is being heard are clearly manifest in the controversy over the Islington Commission. This is a limitation that should appear in the charters of all Royal and Parliamentary investigations coming hereafter, as the administration must deteriorate if it is to be periodically subjected to the ridicule we have recently witnessed, while public criticisms may well await the opportunities it will have of influencing official opinion before final decisions are reached on the issues under deliberation.

A CRICKETING POLITICIAN. THE Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, who is reported to be seriously ill from injuries sustained in the cricket field, is one of a remarkable trio of brothers who are experts at the game. His elder brother, the Hon. Robert Henry Lyttelton, wrote the greater part of the standard treatise on cricket in the Badminton Library, and another brother, the Hon. Edward, who is Head Master of Eton, wrote another excellent book on the game which is also much used. All the three have made their mark as cricketers, but they have also distinguished themselves in other fields too. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton is a leading member of the Unionist party, which seems to be peculiarly unfortunate of late with regard to its prominent men. Mr. Wyndham died only the other day, and now Mr. Lyttelton is disabled. Of the last Unionist Ministry of Mr. Balfour as many as five or six members are either deador disabled. The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Arnold Forster, and Mr. Wyndham have been removed by death, the last two in the prime of life, whilst Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who was Colonial Secretary, has been permanently disabled. Mr. Lyttelton succeeded the latter at the Colonial Office, and filled that statesman's place very creditably. Mr. Chamberlain had opened a new era in the relations of the mother country with the colonies during his long tenure of the office of Secretary of State, and the South African War added greatly to the importance of the post which Mr. Lyttelton held during the years when the Boer Colonies were settling down after the peace of Bloemfontein. He went out of office with his party at the end of 1905, and has since rendered conspicuous service to his side in debates. His rise was somewhat sudden when he at once stepped into the Cabinet without having been in any of the minor political posts to fill a very responsible office. He is only fifty-six, and if life be spared him, he is marked out for further achievement in the next Unionist Ministry. Mr. Lyttelton is the youngest son of the fourth Baron Lyttelton, a close friend and brother-in-law of the late Mr. Gladstone with whom he collaborated in a privately printed volume of translation from the classics. This little book much prized by collectors shows the exquisite scholarship and taste of the brothers-in-law. Lord Lyttelton was not long in active politics, his only office being that of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a few months in Peel's last administration, but he took interest in several colonial questions. He left eight sons all of whom have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. One of them, Sir Neville Lyttelton, came out to Bombay as Military Secretary to Lord Reay while Governor here, and later served in the South African War. Two of the sons joined the church, one of whom died as Bishop of Southampton, whilst the other was for some years Canon of St. Albans and is now Head Master of Eton. Their mother, Mrs. Gladstone's sister, came of what Lord Morley well calls a historic clan, and was the great-granddaughter of George Grenville, the famous Minister of American taxation, and the grandniece of Lord Grenville, Prime Minister in 1806.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FOR THE EMPIRE. THE generous responses which are being made to the appeal for funds to purchase the Crystal Palace indicate in no uncertain way the desire that the famous place should be preserved to continue its career as the rendez-vous not only of Londoners but of Britishers in general. Many happy hours have the Crystal Palace afforded to millions of visitors. Its beautiful grounds, variety of entertainments, and commodious spaces, make it an ideal resort, situated as it is in the very heart of the great metropolis. The present movement to crown the magnificent efforts of Lord Plymouth is being supported not only in the National sense, but in the Imperial sense. King George, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra, have all expressed their commendation and sympathy for the project by subscribing to the fund, and the Press have likewise made notable gifts. One of the latest subscriptions is that of £1,000 by a Canadian, whose example, we doubt not, will shortly be followed by others in Britain's colonies and dependencies. There are possibilities of a great future before the Palace when it is untrammelled by financial fetters. It would need but little co-operation to make it the great show-centre of the Empire where industrial exhibitions could reflect the scope of Imperial enterprise and mutual exchange, and where, also, brothers from across the sea could meet amid scenes of pleasure and holiday. The movement to save the Crystal Palace for the Empire is a deserving one if for nothing more than that it is one of the all too few popular public resorts of its kind where busy toilers may bid dull care begone and where they may lose themselves in a small world of attractions which range from an orchestral concert to an exhibition or from a cuptie to a pantomime.

AN URGENT APPEAL. THE Indo-British Institution has frequently issued appeals to the charity of the public of Bombay, but never, we believe, in vain, and the urgent call which is now being made for more generous assistance will not, we hope, pass unheeded. The great usefulness of the work, which this Institution performs, is universally admitted and we are sure it would be regarded by many people as a catastrophe, if the scope of its activity were in any degree curtailed. The very plain statement of its circumstances, however, which is published in another column, over the signatures of the Bishop and the other trustees, shows that without a larger assured income it will have no option but to reduce the number of children for whom it makes provision. As already it is necessay to refuse many applications for admission, such action would be deplorable. At present the institution provides a home for many children of poor Anglo-Indian families, and, seeing, as is well known, that this community is in equal need of assistance with any other in India, an increase of the Institution's accommodation is really needed. For the time being, however, this is completely out of the question. At present the assured income is only half the necessary expenditure, leaving an annual balance of Rs. 12,500 to be found. Last year the situation was saved by a timely legacy, but during the first half of this year receipts from voluntary contributions have amounted to less than Rs. 5,000. It has become essential that a larger permanent income should be provided, and although we know that in Bombay charitable demands are many, we trust that the public after steadfastly supporting this Institution for seventy years will find means to meet its present urgent need.

Two brigade commands in India have to be filled next month, as Major-General Mullaly and Brigadier-General Bond of the Peshawar Infantry and Southern Brigade respectively, are vacating early in August. Both vacancies are in the British Service.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 13.

A Franch newspaper, the "Gil Blas," recently published some revelations concerning that which led up to the Bill for the reintroduction of the three years' service in France. These revelations are of an extremely interesting nature, and have aroused the greatest excitement in France, although endeavours have been made to suppress them by most of the French papers, and although these matters have never been alluded to in the French Parliament. The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has published these revelations in his paper, and has added a number of interesting comments.

As is well-known, M. Poincare caused a meeting to take place between himself and his bitter opponent Clemenceau. These signs of a reconciliation were much spoken of in France. Everyone was on the qui vive to know the real meaning of the unexpected meeting. It was suggested that Poincare had asked Clemenceau to form a new Cabinet strong enough to reintroduce the three years' system. He is said to have appealed to Clemenceau's patriotism, and, in order to win him over to his side, to have confided to him the political secret subsequently made public in the columns of the "Gil Blas."

"I have every reason to assert", writes the correspondent "of the "Manchester Guardian," that the sources from which the "Gil Blas" obtained its information are of a most reliable and authoritative nature. The article in question is a semi-official one and my own information thoroughly confirms its contents. It will be generally admitted that the whole matter is of a most astounding nature."

M. Poincare is said to have admitted that the reintroduction of the three years' service into the French army had been imposed upon the French Government by Russia, and that, in the case of this proposal not being accepted, the latter power had threatened to give notice of her withdrawal from the alliance. The "Gil Blas" article goes on to say, that M. Poincare is said to have told Clemenceau that when he (the President) was in St. Petersburg, (August 10, 1912), he was given to understand that a serious crisis was impending, and that sooner or later, the Austrian Question was bound to lead to dangerous international complications. At the same time, he was reminded of the fact, that, at the time when the Russo-French Alliance was concluded, the three years' service still existed in France, and that the two years' service since introduced, was regarded as having greatly lessened France's military efficiency. At the same time, he was warned in a friendly manner that there existed in St. Petersburg a so-called German party, which was constantly impressing upon public opinion that the French army was not the equal of that of Germany, and that one of the Balkan Powers, which was desirous of joining the Russo-French Alliance, only continued to hesitate, because France did not seem strong enough in comparison with Germany. These were the reasons, continues the "Gil Blas" which induced M. Poincare and his Government to seek to introduce a Bill for a return to the three years' service, in order, by this means to bring about the impression expected of France by her ally. It was for this very reason that M. Delcasse was sent to St. Petersburg. In plain words, we were threatened by a breaking up of the Russo-French Alliance, because we are not strong enough, or at least do not seem to be so. The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" remarks to all this: "the whole story is a most astonishing one, and it is still more astonishing to find that any one should have been found indiscreet enough to make it public. In plain English it means that the French Government has been blackmailed by Russia. The opponents of the proposed three years' service have every reason to be grateful to the "Gil Blas." Can it really be supposed that the French soldier will, of his own free will undertake an extra year of service in order to do Russia a favour. "France is in reality nothing better than a Russian Province" said a well known person to me the other day, and another added: "It is nothing but pure Chauvinism that has brought France into such a humiliating position."

A strange story! It is extremely difficult to judge how much of truth it contains, but it is not wanting in certain elements of probability. It is evident that France, whether it introduces the three years' service or not, which even if carried through, will largely represent a mere paper increase, is bound to become weaker and weaker, from decade to decade, in comparison with Germany. This is a purely elementary development, for which, no remedy can be found. It depends, on the one hand, on the fact that the population of France continues to remain stationary and that of Germany to increase. On the other hand, on the continued decay of public virtues under the French republic. Under these conditions, the value of the French Alliance is becoming less and less to Russia, whereas the value of the Russian Alliance to France is a continually increasing one. French diplomacy clearly recognises that such is the case, and, for this reason, is becoming more and more a tool for the furtherance of Russian interests. France has long ceased to uphold any French interests which do not coincide with those of Russia. As an example of this, may be quoted the settlement of the Turkish Financial Question, in which the real interest of France were on the side of Turkey, but French policy exposed the cause of the Balkan States.

AMERICAN CHICANERY.

So far the principal representatives of European trade and industry have not shown any marked enthusiasm with regard to the invitations, issued by the Delegates of the United States, to take part in the World Exhibition at San-Francisco. Although the representatives of the United States were received with all due courtesy in Paris, they were given very clearly to understand that the manner in which European goods were treated by the American Customs Officials was entirely wanting in those principles of justice and fair play which the very reciprocity of modern trade demands. The words with which President Legrand of the Paris Chamber of Commerce replied to the toast proposed by the American Ambassador, on the occasion of the banquet given to the American Delegates, made a most curious impression: "Permit me to remark, with all the politeness that your flattering words require, that the French Chamber of Commerce desires expressly to demand that the citizens of the United States should, in the future, respect our trade marks, samples and designs in like manner as they are respected in other countries." On the same occasion, M. Barthou, a well-known merchant, expressed himself in an equally definite manner, and said: "The French business world would be more inclined to take part in the Exhibition in question, if the entry of their goods into the United States were not prejudiced by unreasonably high tariff rates and trickly regulations, making the import business practically an impossibility."

The complaints of the European business world are based chiefly on a number of evils that have sprung up in the course of the last few years. Of late, the Customs Officials have applied the existing regulations in such a ridiculously rigorous manner with regard to packing, that no importer can be sure of not having his goods returned to him for totally insufficient reasons. For example, in order that European preserves may be sent back, it simply suffices for one of the officials to declare that the tins contain lead, and are, consequently, poisonous. The fact that American tins are of precisely the same consistency, is not admitted as an argument, and the only possible form of redress is to lodge a complaint with the Treasury, and from thence to bring the matter before the Courts, which process is not only extremely costly and protracted, but has also the disadvantage of being more or less hopeless, as the Supreme Court almost invariably sides with the American Customs Officials. Furthermore, it is most unsatisfactory that the importer should be, to all intents and purposes, entirely dependent on the moods of the Inspector in question with regard to the settling of the amount of duty to be paid; and such is absolutely the case, as the American tariff has been constructed in such a manner as to render it absolutely impossible for any one to know under which particular heading a given article is likely to come. Should the sale price of the article in question have risen since the day on which the invoice was sent off, the declaration is often treated as being a fraudulent one; on the other hand should the price have fallen in the mean time, this fact is not allowed to in any way bring about a decrease of the amount of duty payable. European merchants are especially angry at the system of industrial espionage in force in the United States—a system purely and solely intended for the purpose of exacting the highest possibly duty. In France alone, over one hundred secret agents of the American Treasury are employed to make purchases from the great Parisian dress and mantle houses; it being their business to obtain a receipt for their purchase to show the exact retail price paid. In the event of one of the houses in question exporting the same article in larger quantities to America, and quoting the wholesale price in the invoice, which naturally is a considerably lower one than that charged retail, a charge is at once brought by the Custom Officials of having made a false declaration, and heavy fines are imposed for an alleged attempted fraud on the American Customs. A very curious attempt was recently made by the American Consul-General in Paris; this consisted in endeavouring to induce the French textile manufacturers to send over, before the begining of the season, a complete sample collection of the articles intended to be sent to America, during the coming season. The reason given for this was that it would greatly facilitate the work of the officials. It was so evident that the underlying reason was to enable the American manufacturers to imitate the French goods before the latter could be put on the market, that the French makers declined to accede to this suggestion. In England, this extraordinary proposal was even officially declined.

Consequently, the latest Tariff Reform introduced by President Wilson is failing to produce the expected impression. The general idea prevails that however much the tariff rates may be reduced, the importers are not likely to in any way benefit from this change until the present unfair system of carrying out the regulations—a system totally unworthy of a great nation—is done away with. These are the very evident reasons which are preventing European manufacturers from sending exhibits to the San Francisco Exhibition.

THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION AND THE JUBILEE BUILDINGS IN BRESLAU.

One hundred years ago Breslau played an important part in history. Frederick William III removed his court to the Silesian capital as a preliminary to passing over from the French side to that of Russia. It was here that he took his final decision and it was here that the famous Appeal to my people" preluded the coming decisive struggle with Napolean. The city of Breslau determined not to let this centenary pass without some form of commemoration and this has taken the shape of a Centenary Exhibition and its company Jubilee Building. This centenary Exhibition consists of two sections: in one long suit of rooms there is a rich collection of articles connected with the year 1813. To this collection, the German Emperor, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Czar, together with a number of municipal and other authorities, German and foreign and finally a vast number of private persons from the promise of Silence have willinglylent contributions. The chief exhibit which has the honour of a room to itself is Napoleon's carriage which Blucher captured during the pursuit following on the Battle of Waterloo. This has been lent by prince Blucher the present descendant of the old Marshal. It was a very happy idea to group this collection of souvenirs of a period of war around a second exhibition devoted to the arts of peace. This second exhibition takes the form of an historic exhibition of gardens of various styles and epochs. Here we have peace and war side by side; the souvenirs of 1813 represent the war of that period, whereas the garden exhibition embodies the spirit of peace which prevailed throughout the German Empire for the last forty years.

But the exhibition itself does not form the sole point of interest, but

(Continued on page 8.)

BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARS SEVERELY REPULSED.

CAPTURE OF SIX GUNS AND MANY MEN.

STILL A HOPE OF RUSSIAN ARBITRATION.

While hostilities continue between the Bulgarians and Servians, and Greek districts report massacres by Bulgars, we are informed rather paradoxically that the diplomats of Europe "are still confident that war will be averted." The Skupstina, which is the Parliament of Servia, has agreed to accept arbitration, and it is believed that by the mediation of Russia an agreement may be reached without the present hostilties being carried to a conclusion.

The Servians are reported, at heavy loss to themselves, to have inflicted a reverse on the Bulgarians, capturing six quick-firing guns and 800 prisoners. Greece has sent to Bulgaria a Note couched in terms of violent denunciation. Turkey also is reported to have demanded from Bulgaria the renunciation of her demand for a war indemnity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 2.

A semi-official telegram from Belgrade, received early this morning, says that fighting continued yesterday, and that the Bulgarians were repulsed along their whole line, losing six quick-firers and eight hundred prisoners.

It is admitted that the Servian losses were heavy.

On the other hand, although a state of war is declared to exist, it is pointed out in Belgrade that diplomatic relations have not been interrupted.

BELGRADE, July 2.

The Commander-in-Chief estimates that one hundred thousand Bulgarians took part in the recent fighting on the frontier, which was of a serious character. The battle ceased at six in the morning.

SALONIKA, July 2.

On the refusal of the Bulgarians to lay down their arms, fighting began with rifles, Maxims and artillery, and lasted all night. Finally, at seven in the morning, the Bulgarians hoisted the white flag. Altogether 1,206 Bulgarians laid down their arms. They were deported inland forthwith.

BULGARIAN MASSACRES.

SALONIKA, July 2.

Reports have reached here that the Bulgarians have penetrated to the village of Bagdanza, and proceeded to massacre the women and children.

The Bulgarians captured between Kilinder and Karasouli a Greek detachment consisting of a sergeant and fourteen soldiers, and slaughtered all of them. The sergeant alone received ten bayonet wounds.

At Gumenja the Greek troops repelled the Bulgarian attack, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

Twelve hundred Greek refugees from Chevgeli have arrived at Salonika, fleeing from massacre by the Bulgarians.

VIOLENT GREEK NOTE.

Greece yesterday evening presented to Bulgaria a Note couched in language of extraordinary violence, denouncing Bulgaria for repeated acts of fraud and bad faith both during and after the war, and accusing the Bulgarian troops of the worst kinds of violence and outrage upon the Greeks.

SERVIA ACCEPTS ARBITRATION.

M. PASICS EXPLAINS ITS BROAD BASIS.

LONDON, July 1.

M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, in a speech in the Skupstina, emphasised the necessity for the differences between the Allies being settled simultaneously. The Tsar had invited all the four Premiers to meet in St. Petersburg to settle their differences, and proceed to arbitration only in the event of failure. M. Pasics showed that such arbitration woud be on a broader basis than the mere text of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty. It was only after obtaining the conviction that any arbitral decision in the difference between Bulgaria and Servia would be taken on the *ensemble* of the datta attaching to the treaty and its obligatory force, and that the solution of the differences between Bulgaria and Servia would only be proceeded with if the dispute between Bulgaria and Greece would also be settled, that the Servian Government accepted arbitration on the basis indicated.

BELGRADE, July 1.

The Skupstina has accepted arbitration.

OPINION IN LONDON.

Diplomats in London and on the Continent are still confident that war will be averted, and that the acceptance of arbitration by the Skupstina will mark the beginning of a peaceful solution of the dispute, through the mediation of Russia.

The Bulgarians claim that they routed the Greek and Servian aggressors in the recent fighting, and seized and occupied positions, from which the Greeks and Servians were ousted.

TURKEY TURNS ON BULGARIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

The *Daily Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says that Bulgaria badly needs and earnestly desires peace.

Turkey, whose fresh army is lying on the Tchataldja lines, which the Bulgarians deserted, has sent to Sofia a demand for the renunciation of her claims for a war indemnity and the evacuation of the Marmora Coast within four days.

ZEMINDARS' CASE.

HOME PAPER'S STRONG COMMENT.

DEFENCE OF SIR JOHN HEWETT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Morrell, said that Sir Henry Cotton's statement in connection with the Zemindars' case in the United Provinces had been forwarded by Lord Crewe to the Government of India on January 29th with a request for a report on the facts. The report had been received on April 5th, and the substance of it had been communicated to Sir Henry Cotton. The record of the trial and information regarding the delay in the appeal had been telegraphed for. The despatch dealing with the other aspects of the case would be sent this week.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Swift Mac-Neill, said: "I am afraid there was delay in forwarding the information received from India to Sir Henry Cotton, owing to an oversight. The facts were forwarded as soon as Sir Henry Cotton wrote to Lord Crewe pointing out the non-receipt of a reply."

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked why Sir John Hewett, who was now in England, had not been communicated with.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had been communicated with, but the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners and the record of the trial had not been received, and until they arrived Sir John Hewett's official explanation would not be forthcoming.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Standard," in a leader on the Sitapur case, strongly favours Sir John Hewett. "There cannot be, humanly speaking, a shadow of doubt," says this paper, "that the prisoners were guilty of a most revolting crime. They enjoyed all the advantages of an unfettered defence before a perfectly open-minded tribunal."

Dealing with the non-forwarding of the appeal on account of the Forty-eight hours' Rule, it says: "Some such rule is necessary in India, where the delaying of an execution might at a time of excitement be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Had Sir John Hewett forwarded the appeal and postponed the execution, he would not only have broken rules, but would have been guilty of a weak evasion of responsibility." That was not the way in which British rule in India had been up-built.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" thinks the "Standard's" ardent apologetics almost as indescrete as the ignorant shrieks of Sir JohnHewett's Parliamentary critics. Sir John Hewett is probably the ablest civilian since Lord Macdonnell, but that does not affect the case. Both sides must suspend judgment.

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND.

GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 1.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from a Canadian barrister making a donation of one thousand pounds to the Crystal Palace Fund. The donor adds: "We, Canadians, cannot do better than follow the lead of Lord Strathcona, who has promised £10,000."

LONDON, July 2.

The first list of the *Times* Crystal Palace Fund amounts to £15,027, including £1,000 from the *Westminster Gazette* and an anonymous donation of £5,000.

ZANZIBAR AND ITS FUTURE.

LONDON, July 1.

On the occasion of the transfer of Zanzibar to the Colonial Office, the *Times* discusses the political and commercial possibilities of the island. The paper considers it offers a good field for the activities of the Colonial Office in view of its many undeveloped and latent resources.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Viscount Chinda has informed Mr. Bryan that Japan is about to submit a Note, supplementary to the previous Note, with reference to the California Land Law.

Mr. Bryan has, therefore, suspended his reply to the previous Note.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE JUMPING.

LONDON, July 1.

At the Horse Show at Olympia today, in the competition for the *Daily Mail* cup for individual jumping, a French officer was placed first, and a Russian officer bracketted second with an English officer.

MR. LYTTELTON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Lyttelton's condition has slightly improved.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

PISA, July 2.

The King and Queen of Italy yesterday left by train for Kiel and Stockholm.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, July 2.

The Prince of Wales has left for Germany.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

GOLD-MINE STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION ON THE RAND.

POLICE CALLED UP FROM THE CAPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 1.

A strike broke out recently in the New Kleinfontein mine upon technical questions concerning the hours of labour. It has now spread to many other properties in the Eastern Rand. The situation is threatening. Hundreds of police have been drafted in, and 500 Scots Fusiliers have been despatched to the spot. Fifteen hundred more troops are in readiness.

The strikers are attending meetings, and carrying arms, and threaten, in certain eventualities, to destroy machinery and property.

LONDON, July 2.

The London financial papers express apprehensions of the world-wide effects of even a temporary interruption of the gold output of the Rand, in view of the enormous demand at the present time.

The principal towns throughout South Africa have been ordered to send contingents of police to Johannesburg immediately.

JOANNESBURG, July 2.

The strike of miners is assuming grave proportions and is likely to sweep across the whole reef. Strong processions of strikers are bringing out workers from mine after mine.

Three generating stations supplying the bulk of the mines with power are guarded by troops.

ESCAPE OF THE PORTE.

NEARLY DESTROYED IN GREAT FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.

A fire broke out in Stambul in a house occupied by refugees adjacent to the residence of the Minister, Talaat Bey. It spread rapidly towards the Porte. The archives of the Foreign Office were hastily removed. The depot of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society was destroyed and 40 houses were burned down. The vigorous measures of the authorities saved the Porte.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

GERMANY AND SHIPPING ON THE TIGRIS.

LONDON, July 1.

Herr von Jagow, replying to Herr Basserman's question in the Reichstag as to whether Germany, in the negotiations with reference to the Koweit-Baghdad Railway had renounced all claim to future German participation in the navigation of the Tigris, said the statement about Germany's renunciation was incorrect.

The shipping questions affected by the present negotiations would be settled in accordance with German interests.

"FORMAL" LEGISLATION.

WELSH BILL PASSED WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

LONDON, July 2.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed through its committee stage yesterday by 309 votes to 204.

As discussion was impossible under Mr. Asquith's resolution that the committee stage should be formal, there were vigorous Opposition protests.

PASHA'S VISIT TO ROME.

LONDON, July 2.

Essad Pasha has left Valona on board an Italian destroyer for Rome.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, July 2.

Sir Thomas Raleigh has resigned his seat on the Council of India on grounds of health.

[Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., who was Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council from 1899-1904, joined the Council of India in 1909.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 2.

Yorkshire beat Somersetshire at Bradford, by an innings and 25 runs.

Northamptonshire beat Gloucestershire at Bristol, by an innings and 153 runs.

Cambridge University beat the M. C. C. by an innings and 152 runs at Lord's.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. de Reaufort, Departmental Chief, Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary-General.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

HAGUE, July 1.

The Foreign Minister to-day opened the Opium Conference. On a German proposal, M. Creamer was appointed President.

The object of the Conference is confined to the ratification of the Convention of 912.

The President appealed for the co-operation of all civilized States to combat the increasing abuse of sleeping drugs.

LLOYD-GEORGIAN INVECTIVE.

POURED ON UNIONIST PARTY.

MARCONI CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 2.

The National Liberal Club gave a lunch in honour of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The former thanked the leading Unionist newspapers for refusing to take part in the "fatuous man-hunt." The Chancellor described the Marconi affair as the shabbiest chapter in the history of any party. His hands, he said, were now free, and he would smite, not for himself, but for the Liberal cause. (Great cheering).

Sir Rufus Isaacs paid a warm tribute to Mr. Lloyd George, who, he said, was of all men the truest and most sincere, and would do good to the community.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the point that there was not the faintest touch of dishonour in the conduct of his colleagues.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which was full of invective, is the Conservatives' theme in all their editorials.

The phrase "mean, brazen Limehousing" is among the epithets used by the Conservative papers, which consider his speech singularly ill-advised. They declare that the Conservatives, who thought the affair closed, will not be backward in accepting the invitation to retaliate.

The Liberals are enthusiastic and describe the speech as the "Chancellor's best fighting speech." They declare it supplied a needed tonic to Ministerialists and Parliament, setting at rest any doubts as to the Chancellor's future policy, which, they say, will be one of swift, merciless attack.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN FRENCH JOURNALIST.

LONDON, July 1.

The death is announced of M. Henri Rochefort.

The death is announced of Mr. Sclater, ex-Secretary of the Zoo.

LONDON, July 2.

The death is announced of Major-General David Robertson, honorary Colonel of the 8th Gurkhas.

[M. Henri Rochefort, or to give him his family title, the Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay, was a well-known journalist and politician. He was born in Paris in 1831, and commenced his journalistic career on the staff of the *Figaro*. In 1868, he established *la Lantern* and in the following year founded "*la Marseillaise*." During the siege of Paris he was President of the Commission for Barricades, and in 1871 he was elected one of the representatives of Paris in the National Assembly. In 1873 he was sent to New Caledonia and returned to France in 1880, when he established *L'Intransigeant* of which he was also the editor. From 1889 to 1895 he worked in London, and afterwards became editor of *La Patrie*.]

[Mr. Philip Lutley Sclater, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., was born in 1829, the second son of the late W. L. Sclater of Hoddington House, Hants, and younger brother of the 1st Baron Basing. He was educated at Winchester, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1855. He afterwards was private secretary to his brother, Lord Basing, who was President of the Local Government Board in 1875. He married Jane, younger daughter of the late Sir David Hunter-Blair, and had three sons and one daughter. He was Secretary of the Zoological Society of London from 1859 to 1902, and published upwards of 1,200 memoirs on zoological subjects, besides other zoological works. He was the editor of the *Ibis*."]

[Major-General David Robertson, of the Indian Army, was appointed Major-General in 1894. He served in the Bhutan Expedition, 1865-6; the Lushai Expedition 1871-2; the Naga Hills Expedition 1879-80; and the Burmese Expedition, 1886-7.]

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN MONGOLIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Times" Peking correspondent wires from Kalgan:—

Trade with Mongolia is at a standstill. The transport has been commandeered for the Chinese forces, which are pathetically impotent to deal with the situation in Inner Mongolia. The whole Mongol population of Inner Mongolia actively sympathises with the Mongolian movement, which Russia is now unable to stem, although the results will probably be as unwelcome to her as to China.

TRADE ROUTES IN SOUTH PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The "Pioneer" states:—

Reports from Southern Persia show that the trade routes remain undisturbed, though there is still some reluctance among the caravans to use the Bandar Abbas-Kerman road.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Preparation of the projected estimate for the Imperial Delhi is being actively proceeded with. The reports of the Delhi town-planners will be published this week.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Pachmarhi yesterday for Nagpur, where he will arrive on the 8th inst., after spending a couple of days at Khandwa en route.

POLICE CAPTURED

ATTACK BY MOSLEM RIOTERS.

25 ARRESTS FOLLOW EXCITING SCENES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

An exciting case of rioting is reported to have occurred yesterday at Bagnan, Uluberia. A dispute arose between two Mahomedan factions, and constables were summoned for to preserve order. Whereupon the rioters attacked the policemen and captured three of them. When a further force of police arrived, the rioters, who had barricaded themselves in a house, pelted the constables with brickbats, and, having dispersed them, ran away before a force of armed police could reach the place.

The next day, Mr. Coates, the Police Superintendent, visited the village and arrested twenty-five of the rioters, who are now in custody.

THE BARISAL CASE.

UNRULY BEHAVIOUR OF A PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, JULY 2.

Further evidence was recorded for the prosecution at to-day's hearing of the Conspiracy Case by Mr. Nelson, Aditional Magistrate. The witnesses gave evidence in corroboration of that deposed at the previous hearings.

An incident occurred on the identification of Fega, alias Jatin Roy, one of the accused, by Raghunath Ghose of Badrapur. The accused was heard to say, looking at the witness, "very clever" and to use objectionable words. The prosecution pleader objected to the remarks of the accused, and pointed out to the court that the accused was acting in this manner not for the first time. The accused stated that his remarks did not refer to the witness, but to Inspector Sarat Acharjee, who was present in court, and who, the accused stated, was helping the witness, by making signs, to identify the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be handcuffed.

Later in the evening one of the defence pleaders put in an application from Jatin Roy, who was unrepresented, praying for the removal of the handcuffs.

The Magistrate in passing order stated that the allegations against the Inspector were absolutely groundless, and the prisoner would be handcuffed in the dock for the rest of the week.

DARING ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

FORGED CHEQUE FOR A LAKH OF RUPEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The story of a most daring attempt to defraud the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in respect of a lakh of rupees was related on Tuesday to the Commissioner of Police.

A coolie, who gave his name as Kedu Dorsad, carrying a large canvas bag bearing the impression of "G. C. C.," called at the bank and presented a cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 for payment. The cheque was purposed to be drawn in favour of "Gopal Chunder Chatterjee," said to be connected with Messrs. Heilgers and Co., Managing Agents of the Titaghur Paper Mills. The ledger-clerk of the bank referred the matter to the European accountant, who instituted immediate enquiries. A representative of Messrs. Heilgers and Co. pronounced the signature on the cheque a forgery.

The coolie, who was arrested, appears to be merely a tool in the hands of a sharper, who was described to the police as a dark-complexioned Bengali, who had called at his house and engaged his services, giving him Rs. 2-8 for his trouble. This man had apparently followed the coolie to the bank, and on finding he had been detained, made himself scarce.

COMMENTS ON "PATRIKA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Commenting on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" contempt case judgment, the "Statesman" says: "It is calculated to add materially to the difficulties of those who are responsible for peace and good order in Bengal."

The "Englishman" asks: "What redress has a mofussil court against newspaper insinuations? The result is disappointing."

The "Bengalee" asks whether the *Patrika* is not entitled morally, if not legally, to compensation from Government, since it has not been let off on mere technical grounds. The judgment, the "Bengali" continues, will be heard with a sense of relief throughout the country.

The "Indian Daily News" approves of the judgment and considers the initiation of the proceedings was due to Messrs. Lyon and Huda, or more probably to Sir Reginald Craddock.

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 2nd.

Joseph Edward Meguire, who until the recent strike was a guard on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, met with a fatal accident on Monday evening. He was travelling to Bangalore. At Arkonam he got out to obtain some hot water from the Engine and had to cross the railway lines for this purpose. While he was taking water on the off side a shunting engine knocked him down. His legs were caught in the wheels and he was severely crushed. Medical assistance was promptly rendered, and the injured man was brought to the General Hospital, but within a few hours of his admission he died.

THE SALKO BRIDGE DISASTER.

HINDU'S EXCITING TALE.

PLUCKY WORK OF EUROPEAN GUARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Relief trains are now able to proceed to the scene of the disaster at the Salko River, where the work of lifting the wrecked carriages has commenced.

Among the passengers saved was Ram Kishen Sanyal, father of Sarat Chunder Sanyal, a pleader in the Calcutta Municipal Court. The latter gentleman has furnished a statement relating to the escape of his father. On arriving at Ondal, Mr. Sanyal got into an intermediate class carriage which was the only one of that class attached to the train, and which contained only eight passengers, who divided themselves amongst the four compartments. After leaving Ondal, a rattling sound was heard, while the train was passing the first bridge immediately before Ukpara station. After the train had passed, this bridge collapsed. The second bridge, which was over the Ajoy River, was passed without anything eventful occurring. Panchra station was next reached and the train left with the usual line clear. Salko Bridge is about a mile and a half from Panchra station. Most of the passengers of the intermediate class were dozing but not actually asleep. Suddenly Mr. Senyal was thrown off his seat. Having regained it he was again thrown down with some violence and he heard two or three terrible sounds, which he could not understand. Before he could recover himself, he found water, which had already rushed into his compartment, reaching up to his neck.

His carriage was resting on the top of other carriages. The voices of women were heard crying. "Save me, save me." This appeal was heard for a few seconds and then all was quiet. The Sub-Inspector of Doomka, who was in the compartment, asked Mr. Sanyal to get hold of his little son, aged about seven or eight years, who could not be seen at that moment. Mr. Sanyal, thereupon broke the glass of the window of the adjacent compartment and rescued the lad, and handed him over to the guard of the train. The father of the lad who was inside the flooded compartment then crawled out. Of the passengers who were precipitated into the river, only six or seven survived. They were found on the top of carriages waist-deep in water, and were piteously crying for help. The guard, who was a European, threw out a rope, which the passengers caught and one by one they were dragged ashore. Four other third class passengers were found floating in the river, and were picked up alive. The European guard did immense service, although he appeared to be aged upwards of 60 years. He moved about with the energy of a young man, rendering whatever aid he could.

The son of the Maharaja of Setampur was a passenger in a reserved second-class carriage, which was the last carriage of the train.

Somehow or other it got a broad amongst the third class passengers in the rear of the train that when the "Sircar" arrived on the scene, those that survived would be thrown into the river and killed. As the result all the third class passengers in a state of panic bolted.

It is roughly estimated that about 200 or more passengers perished in the wrecked train.

PRISONERS IN MID-AIR.

A PYRAMID OF MATCH-WOOD.

The following account of the accident which occurred on June 27th is taken from the Calcutta papers of July 1st.

One of the saddest calamities in the history of railway disasters in India occurred on the East Indian Railway. The 27 Up mixed train, which left Ondal for Sainthia at 4-30 a. m., when passing over the Salko bridge plunged into the river involving the loss of many lives.

This train leaves Ondal every day, carrying a large number of peasantry and traders having business either in the neighbourhood between Ondal the Sainthia or with the stations on the loop line in the Gaya district. This trade is of such an extensive character that a large number of carriages are daily required to meet the requirements of the traffic. Hence it happened that the train which came to grief consisted of seventeen coaches with the customary brake vans. Within the last few days the rains have been unusually heavy in this district and it rained unceasingly from 6 P.M. on Friday night until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The consequence was that all the rivers and streams were flooded, and the waters sent swirling onward with violent impetus.

The undulated country around Ondal lent itself to the havoc of the flood. Revulets and rivers merged and dashing onward broke with terrific force against the various bridges. This naturally weakened the supports, and so it happened that directly the ill-fated No. 27 Up had gone over the Singari Bridge, the vibration, coupled with the damage to the supports by the flood, caused the girders on the approach side from Ondal to give way. The bridge collapsed, leaving a gap forty feet wide.

The mixed train, however, went on, unaware of the occurrence. Ukhara was passed. So was Pandaveswar, and in due course Panchra was approached. At this point the train would be proceeding at a moderate speed. It reached the Salpo bridge, when there was a sudden weakening of the girders and before the driver could pull up, the engine, the front brake van immediately following it, and seven couches were precipitated into the rushing torrent beneath. The engine was buried in the bed of the river, and on top of it was the brake van in which there was an Indian guard. The force of the impact with the bottom of the river may be gathered from the fact that there was a sheer drop of over thirty feet. Carriage after carriage was dragged in, and piled one upon another until they formed a connected line with the breach high above. It is reported that a number of Europeans

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"NATIVE." Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, presiding at the annual meeting of the native General Library, said:—"In course of time the word "native" has acquired an undesirable connotation, and, as has been aptly said by a writer, conjures up a vision of the Red Indians of America, or the aborigenes of Australia, or the blacks of Africa. I think, therefore, that, in accordance with the trend of general opinion in India and elsewhere, we ought to drop the word, native, and change the name into a more suitable one." Sir Jamsetji has rightly interpreted the general feeling among educated Indians against the use of this term. They say the word is used contemptuously by Europeans, and some fire brands have actually suggested that they should retaliate by calling Europeans, Feringees. Neither the word 'native' nor 'Feringhee' connotes anything humiliating or offensive. But in deference to native sentiment, the word Indian is usually employed, and its use is growing more prevalent in official despatches, as well as in Anglo-Indian Journals. But where is the guarantee that this word, too, may not come to be employed contemptuously? And, if this happens, are we to shelter ourselves for a while under yet another term? It is, again, an assumption that Anglo-Indians always used the word, native, contemptuously. Words degenerate or rise in our estimation according to the value of the objects they signify. They reflect the nature of those objects. We may complain of a nick-name. But the word, which is objected to as wounding our susceptibilities, is not one. It is a good, honest, word, carrying no base alloy in it. Entering into the psychology of the question, I believe that the prejudice against it arises from certain causes, although we are scarcely conscious of their operation. The white races have conquered many lands inhabited by coloured peoples, and these being natives of their respective countries, are designated, as such. As the natives, are under the domination of Europeans, and as they occupy an inferior position, and in some places are ill-used and oppressed the term has come to convey a galling sense of inferiority, if not degradation. Hence, the general aversion of my countrymen to the word. Supposing the position had been reversed, and Asiatics had been the ruling race, and supposing they had been generally designated as natives, they would not then have been offended by the term. Nay, as connoting domination and superiority over the subject races, it would have suggested a meaning which would have been gratifying to their pride.

RELATION OF WORDS AND THINGS. Words come in time to reflect human nature. When applied as generic terms to communities, they seem to convey a suggestion of their character and position. Words are such as we may make them. Eurasians objected to the term, and are now designated as Anglo-Indians. The nominal merging into the community, which used exclusively to be known as Anglo Indians, will not of itself, raise Eurasians to their level. A change of garments is not necessarily a badge of respectability. I am sure that, if Eurasians, as a class, had stood high in character, intelligence, and education, if they had produced a steady succession of men who would have shed a lustre on the name, they would not have been so very anxious to drop it. The working of a similar process is apparent in the halo of glory which surrounds some very humble names. Take the surname by which the first Parsi Baronet is still known and esteemed amongst the native community,—Batlivala. The name is so dear and so valued that the suggestion of a dealer in bottles never occurs to the mind. Take another surname among the Parsis, Wadia. It signifies a carpenter. But, the family, having risen to distinction, a glamour is cast around the name, so that persons, having no claim whatever to it, have quietly adopted it as their surname. Take, again, Powvala. As the surname of a very wealthy family, it conveys no suggestion of its original meaning of baker. There would thus be nothing offensive about the term, native, if it did not connote anything unfavourable or humiliating. It is the sub-consciousness of inferiority which renders one uneasy and indignant. Can anything render the term, European, offensive, however contemptuously it may be used by Asiatics? As mere words, both are equally good, bearing in them not the slightest taint of evil or offence.

INDIANS, RED AND OTHERWISE. Sir Jamsetji suggests a more suitable name for the Native General Library. The institution is one of the oldest of its kind in Bombay, and the name has clung to it as a distinction. It connotes the position and reputation of the library. It conveys no suggestion of the bar-sinister. To change the name of the library would be like a deliberate attempt to hide its old familiar face. "Words are but the garments for the body," says Bishop South, "the body changes not, though the garments may." There is no reason for stripping this venerable institution of the garments which become it so well, and arraying it in a new and strange dress. No change of name will raise the institution in public esteem, nor can it possibly suffer by the retention of its present designation. Its work and reputation will in no wise be affected by any trifling with its name. If the poor word, 'native,' conjures up a vision of the Red Indians of America, or the aborigenes of Australia, or the blacks of South Africa, it may be supposed to produce this effect only in hyper-sensitive minds. Rather in the early stages of discontent with regards to the term, the substitute, "Indian," proposed for it was objected to on the very ground that it might confound us with American Indians. There is no reason that "native" as applied to the people of India should conjure up a vision of aborigenes and blacks, any more than of the natives of the Western hemisphere.

VALUE OF CHILDREN'S DAY. I do not think the Children's Day was celebrated anywhere in India with so much genuine enthusiasm as in Bombay. Calcutta was passive

and lukewarm in comparison. We are still the first city in India in loyalty, as in many other respects the public of Bombay entered with the very spirit of the festival, and everybody worked heart and soul for its success. The organization was perfect, and with the opportunity which I had of watching it from beginning to end at close quarters, I can say with confidence that the success was mainly due to the unwearied exertions and devotion of one of the honorary secretaries, Mr. G. K. Devdhar. As a leading member of the Servants of India Society, he has gained much experience of active social service. The task before him was tremendous, and it steadily grew on his hands. The original estimate of 40,000 children rose ultimately to 60,000 distributed in 500 schools, all over Bombay. Many indigenous schools in and out of the way corners were unearthed, and their conductors were roused to activity. I value the occasion as furnishing indirectly a census of the approximate number of pupils in primary and secondary schools. The total aggregate which the Birthday Committee had to deal with was a revelation. Estimating the juvenile population of the city at a hundred thousand, it shows that sixty per cent. are at school. I understand that many children were tempted by the present of sweets and souvenirs to join School, and, as is very likely, if they now stay there, the celebration will have done substantial good in an unexpected direction. It was again beneficial in having enlisted the active interest of the children in the decorations of their schools. I prize the happy inspiration of Lady Hardinge most on account of its educational value to the juveniles. The significance of the festival was vividly brought home to them, and it will abide with them for ever. It was a lesson in loyalty and good citizenship, implying abhorrence of violence and lawlessness. As a day of joyous thanks-giving, it was not confined exclusively to the youngsters of the city. Sir Narayen Chandavarker, discoursing on the occasion at Indore, said that, if the miscreant had succeeded in his object, the progress of India would have been put back for centuries. This was a pardonable piece of hyperbole on the part of one who is brimming over with the sentiment of loyalty. But there is not the slightest doubt that it would have done very grave injury to India, and the moral wrong would have been incalculable.

CASTE CHILDISHNESS.

The Nagar Brahmans of Surat are divided into two sections. One of them style themselves as *Shudh*, i. e. pure and undefiled, while the other is known as *Bilaiti*, or English, being tainted with the Western alloy. The orthodox have resolved not to give their children in marriage to the heterodox party. A member of the orthodox section having married his daughter to a *Bilaiti* Nagar, the affair has given great umbrage to the purists. They held that the marriage would not be considered valid, unless the bridegroom expended the magnificent sum of Rs. 3-8 on the performance of purificatory rites. The decree was obeyed, and all would have gone well, but for the part taken by some of the orthodox in the marriage procession. It might have been thought that the principal objection to the marriage having been removed by the payment of a fine, there could be no harm in a Nagar participating in the festivities. But the orthodox party was not to be appeased by such considerations, and such of its members as refused to apologize for having joined the procession have been debarred for a year and a half from invitation to weddings in the caste. All this is supremely childish and ludicrous. But the solemnity of the Mahajan remained undisturbed, just a little sense of humour might save them from such solemn trivialities.

DION.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIAN LLOYD COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 2.

Messrs. Anderson and Company, agents of the Austrian Lloyd Company in Karachi write to the *Sind Gazette*.—"With reference to recent cases of cocaine smuggling on board Austrian Lloyd boats at Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta, we would beg to inform you that every endeavour has been and is being made to stamp out the illicit traffic in cocaine. Officers and crew are warned that instant dismissal will follow any discovery of smuggling of the drug, such dismissal involving the forfeiture of all benefits under the Company's pension and provident fund. Steamers are searched before they leave Trieste and again before their arrival at the Indian ports.

"The Company is heavily fined by the Customs authorities if cocaine is found on board or if any of their crew is caught smuggling; and besides the pecuniary loss which is considerable, the Company's good name suffers. They have therefore every inducement to put a stop to this detestable traffic.

"The principal manufacture of cocaine is at Leipzig and we believe the German Government have refused up to the present, to put any check on the quantity manufactured, although international pressure has been put upon them. The value of the drug seized points to the fact that capitalists must be at work, both in Europe and India, and that sailors and firemen who are caught smuggling are only the go-betweens. The punishment that is inflicted is quite inadequate and Government should be pressed to make the penalty for smuggling cocaine heavier and more deterrent."

LANDSLIPS IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, JULY 2.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam-Bengal Railway, wires:—"Heavy rain has caused land-slips at several places from mile 288 to mile 275, between Dhara and Harangajao stations, transshipment is impossible and passengers, to and from Assam and other railways, must proceed via Gauhati. Local passengers cannot be booked north or south of these stations owing to the slips.

"If the rain does not continue the line will probably be cleared in six days."

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

ORGANISATION OF A NEW AUTHORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 2.

The Rangoon Turf Club has now been formed, and rules drawn up by a committee of twelve members have been passed.

The entrance fee payable on election as a member of the club is Rs. 100, and the annual subscription for club membership is Rs. 12 for the mofussil, and for those residing within a radius of fifty miles from Rangoon, Rs. 15. No entrance fee will be charged for military and naval officers and officers of the Military Police and R. I. M., but their monthly subscription will be Rs. 4. The monthly subscription for ordinary members will be Rs. 5. There will also be a Stipendiary Steward, or a permanent paid secretary. Six members have also been appointed on the Managing Committee. Six Stewards will be elected later, and they will practically have the entire charge of racing in Rangoon.

It is stated that Mr. R. P. P. Macdonnell, formerly Commissioner of Police, Burma, will probably consent to act temporarily as the Stipendiary Steward of the new Turf Club.

BURMA DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 2.

Reports continue to be made from all parts of the province of dacoities with fire-arms by men numbering from four in some places to ten and fifteen in others. In almost every instance the dacoits or robbers seem to be plentifully supplied with ammunition. In many cases the value of the property looted amounts from one hundred rupees to three or four hundred rupees, while in others it runs into thousands. The attackers invariably get away scotfree owing to the fear of the villagers of firearms by the dacoits.

MR. LUCAS' SICK LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 2.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., Commissioner in Sindh, will take short leave to Europe on medical certificate and will sail from Karachi on the 19th instant, returning on the 12th October. He will probably go to one of the continental health resorts.

During Mr. Lucas' absence Mr. Cadell, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who formerly served in Sind, will act as Commissioner in Sind.

SALKO BRIDGE DISASTER.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

were in the second class compartment, which went to the bottom. So deply were the foremest vehicles embedded that they stood the weight of the coaches following after, and so the tragic spectacle was presented of human beings imprisoned in mid-air, with no immediate prospect of rescue. How many were killed by the fall, or drowned without a chance of escape will not be known until the submerged coaches have been raised and details of the booking of passengers given at the enquiry which must follow. The only consoling feature to the relatives of these unfortunate victims is that in the opinion of these well qualified to judge, death must have been instantaneous. There were, roughly speaking, about one hundred people on board. Those in the rear of the train miraculously escaped a terrible death. Unhappily most of the people were in that portion of the train which went into the river. A European guard was in charge but he was in the rear brake van, and so escaped. He at once sent a message to Ondal giving information of the disaster and asking for urgent assistance. Communication was at once made with Calcutta and Assansol. The first to arrive were the District Traffic Superintendent from Assansol, the District Engineer, and the District Medical Officer. Too much praise cannot be given to these officers who risked their lives in crossing the rail span which stood without girders, and unsupported, save for the bolts which held the rails together over the yawning chasm, where the Singari bridge had stood. The sight which confronted them on their arrival at Panchara was one which can only be described as awful. Breaking the swirl of the stream was a pyramid of matchwood that had recently been carriages, and all that could be seen of the human freight were a few dead bodies. All that could be heard were the cries of the injured as they lay pinned down between life and death. Practical assistance was at once rendered in so for as aid could be given. From the debris protruding above the water line eight dead bodies were extricated and four injured men taken out. One man was discovered pinned down in such a manner that it seemed that the only way to save his life was to amputate his leg. The Medical Officer however, hesitated to adopt this extreme measure. He preferred to telegraph to Ondal for implements with which to break away the debris.

Fortunately those arrived before the weight of the splintered vehicles had a fatal effect upon him. The broken wood-work was sawed away, and after almost insuperable difficulties the man was taken out. He escaped with three fractures of the imprisoned leg. The officials then directed their attention to a Bengali who was sitting amid a heap of wreckage midway between the bridge and the water. He was mourning the loss of his child. His joy may better be imagined than described when he was informed that his son had been rescued. Later on father and son were united.

The appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers to the Governorship of Ceylon is regarded as a great compliment to the Buddhists of Ceylon by reason of his knowledge of Pale,—still the literary language of the island—which he speaks fluently. This, it is said, is the first time that an Oriental scholar has become Governor of the island. The "Jataka" with a translation of which Sir Robert Chalmers is credited, is the name given to a collection of 457 stories of one or other of the previous births of Buddha included in the Buddhist Canon and is said to be the most ancient and complete dossier of folklore extant in any literature in the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORMISTON ROAD TAXI-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the correspondence published in your issue of the 1st inst. representing the views of the taxi-drivers, one would infer that their transfer from Furdunji to Ormiston Road was due entirely to the machinations of the Motor Car Co., that the proprietors of this company had brought pressure to bear on the Police officials to remove and handicap rivals. I think to any one, possessing an impartial mind the police authorities would be the last to lend themselves to such "zoolum."

I can speak from a personal knowledge and experience of several years, and I have absolutely no hesitation in saying that the taxi-drivers, by their own inconsiderate conduct, have to thank themselves for being moved to another stand. It was no uncommon thing for several taxi-drivers to be "tuning up their engines" at one time and the whole neighbourhood would be disturbed for one or two hours by engines running at full speed—in fact, the conditions were those of a motor repair shop. Again, if cars had to be moved up the line, instead of pushing them by hand and saving their petrol, the engines of one car after another would be started to move up a few yards. If the drivers had nothing better to do they lie back in their seats with their legs over the steering wheel sounding their horns aimlessly and needlessly; if bands were playing at Green's for the entertainment of visitors, the drivers would join in with the discordant notes of their horns; the management of Green's often provided at considerable expense high class military bands for the delectation of their patrons and on these occasions in particular the taxi driver appeared to delight in spoiling everything by joining in with his infernal horn,—the cars were not moving or intending to move, it was intentional interruption. Again, if there were more cars than the stand could accommodate, they would take up their position in the front of the hotel and disturb residents who flattered themselves that in the rooms on that side they could be sure quiet. Placed between high buildings like Green's and the Taj, every sound travels up and enters every window in an accentuated form, and I know that the residents of both these buildings felt life to be intolerable on account of the thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct of the taxi drivers. Visitors to the hotel have refused to occupy rooms overlooking the taxi-stand.

To the best of my recollection taxis were at one time allowed to occupy the stand in front of the Yacht Club Chambers—at least they stood there—and it would be interesting to know for what reason they were removed from that position, and if the residents in these chambers would acquiesce in taxis again standing there for the benefit of other club members.

Unless strict conditions are inserted in a taxi-driver's licence, prohibiting the use of a stand as a repair shop and the creation of unnecessary noises, and, unless these conditions are rigidly enforced by the cancellation of a few licences, taxi-drivers will depreciate the value of any property in the neighbourhood of their stands. The condition of these stands is often extremely dirty owing to the washing of cars and articles such as paper and cotton waste being thrown on the road—one of the Municipal cage receptacles for "kutchra" should be placed near a stand as the men at present have no alternative but to throw articles on the road. There are men of standing amongst these taxi-drivers possessing some education, and at their age, presumably, some common sense; if they would exercise their influence on the younger men and combine to inculcate a certain amount of consideration for those who are compelled to live in the neighborhood of the stands, they will find that every person's hands are not directed against them.

A VICTIM.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

NEED OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have before been so good as to allow us the use of your columns for making appeal to the public on behalf of the charitable institution of which we are trustees. We have at the present time in our charge 88 children, and we are regularly refusing applicants for admission, not because our building will not contain more, but because our income is hardly adequate to provide for those we already have. These 88 children cost us last year in round figures Rs. 25,000 to maintain, the expenditure being roughly Rs. 10,000 on education and Rs. 15,000 on board and maintenance. To meet this annual outgoing of Rs. 25,000 we have the following tolerably constant income:—

From Government Grants, Rs. 7,000; Interest on endowments, Rs. 2,000; School fees Rs. 3,500; that is to say, we have exactly half the permanent income we require, and are absolutely dependent on the charity of the public to provide us with the balance. Last year the sum provided by the Public reached a total of nearly Rs. 14,000, but a very considerable portion of this was due to a legacy, and donations of this character cannot be expected to recur, and up to the 30th of June this year our receipts from voluntary contributions amount to Rs. 4,964. If the Public will not assist us in our endeavour the only possible course open to us is to contract our usefulness, and endeavour to provide for a less number of children. We feel, however, that the education of these children is a good and useful work, and we appeal with confidence to the Public to assist us in continuing it at least to its present extent.—We are, etc,,

EDWIN JAMES BOMBAY.
W. A. HAIG-BROWN.
C. RICHARDSON Hon. Treasurer.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mr. C. Richardson, 23, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS vs. HORNETS A. C.

For their second match in the League, the Hornets were up against the Sherwood Foresters, and as was only to be expected, went under. The result, however, by no means represents the excellent fight which the Hornets put up. It was not till a minute or two before the call of half-time that the Military succeeded in piercing their defence, when Shirley pushed the ball through at close quarters. Half of the second period of the game had passed, when the Sherwoods' secured their second goal. After that, however, the Hornets' defence either tired or else the backs grew careless. In the closing few minutes of the game the ball was netted three times in quick succession. Shirley was responsible for three of the goals scored, Wilkinson for one and Smedley for one. The last-named player was warned by the referee for foul play and had two fouls given against him. In the opinion of a good many spectators, he deserved more severe treatment. Wilkinson's goal was as pretty a shot as has been seen in the League so far He drove the ball into an upper corner of the net from some considerable distance. For the Hornets, Navin put up a fine defence of his goal and the brothers James played their usual sound game at back. Finnigan, at half, did one or two good things.

THE GAME.

The Hornets were the first to get away but before long the Sherwoods got close in. Navin ran out and touched the ball away but was prevented from kicking clear and with the goal open, it looked an easy thing for the Foresters. Shirley, however, shot wide. They were soon back again and James cleared well. From a good centre by Boyd, Shirley headed over the bar. Some more good work in the Military right wing saw James senior put in a nicely-judged clearing kick. The Sherwoods were pressing all the time. A centre by Boyd fell behind the net. The Hornets had a small break away till Ashton put in a tall kick. A foul was given against the Military. They continued to locate themselves at the end of the opposing goal without putting in any shots worth speaking of. Carwood put in a nice centre. Hampton was clapped for a fine kick which was followed up by a climbing shot from Boyd that skimmed the bar. A centre from Carwood fell on top of the net. Then several of the Sherwoods forwards' got right into the goal-mouth but seemed unable to get through. Navin was applauded for a good save. A heavy shower of rain came on. The soldiers were given a corner which came to nothing. A combined movement was spoilt by Boot getting offside. At last the ball coming to Shirley in the goal-mouth, he had no difficulty in putting it into the net (1—0). Almost immediately after the whistle blew for half time.

The Hornets were the first to take the offensive in the second half and Finnigan put in a long shot that deserved to score. The soldiers getting down received a corner and Navin got out of a tight corner well. Hyde put in a good run on the left wing of the Hornets and heeled the ball back to Downes. The Sherwoods cleared and a long shot passed across the Hornets' goal-mouth. Wilkinson put in a long shot that passed over the bar. Boot immediately after looked a scorer, but was relieved of the ball by a back. Then the Hornets came away in line and Hyde got well in with the ball only to lose it, when a goal seemed possible. A shot by Shirley, at the other end, was safely cleared. The Sherwoods next got right in and Navin got his foot to the ball only just in time. A corner was given to the Foresters. Soon after Wilkinson put in a shot that was cleared but Smedley taking the ball, as it came, shot a very pretty goal (2—0). Play had been in progress in the second half for 15 minutes. The ball travelled up and down a good bit till Boyd put in an excellent centre that fell in the goal-mouth. Navin cleared well. Shirley had a shot which travelled across. Boot was given off-side. Some scrambling play eventually resulted in Shirley pushing the ball through (3—0). A foul against Smedley was given. The Sherwoods continued to press and Smedley put in a shot that was cleared in style. Smedley was soon after warned by the referee for foul play. Navin again got out of a difficult corner. With little time to go Wilkinson put in a long shot that found the left top corner (4—0). The ball was again netted soon after but Boot was "off-side." Only a minute or two later a pass from the left was put through by Shirley. The game ended :—

Sherwood Foresters..... 5 goals.
Hornets A. C..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

Sherwood Foresters:—(Goal) Edwards; (backs) Buyford and Hampton; (halves) Hitch, Wilkinson, Sutton; (forwards) Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Smedley and Carwood.

Hornets A. C. :—(Goal) Navin; (backs) James and James; (halves) Windsor, Ashton and Finningam; (forwards) Cornfield, Donegam, McDermott, Hyde and Downes.

Referee :—Mr. Moir.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

much attention centres in the architectural work it contains. The architecture, too, may be divided into two sections. On the one hand we have the spacious Exhibition Building designed by Prof. Hans Pölzig, and on the other the Jubilee Hall erected by the Municipal Architect Berg. The endeavour of both creations is to show the artistic effects which can be produced by the latest of all building materials, reinforced concrete. Professor Pölzig has succeeded in giving a severe and somewhat classical form to his work, and at the same time has endeavoured to develop the use of this new material with a certain amount of originality; and in this effort he has been partially successful.

L. ASCH.

At a recent meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee, at which Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, presided, the following resolution was passed. "This Committee is very sorry to hear of the transfer of Colonel Davidson from Delhi to Lahore, and is bound to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for the invaluable assistance rendered and sound advice given by Colonel Davidson as a member of this committee during the tenure of his office as Civil Surgeon. This Committee also appreciates the great intreest taken by Colonel Davidson in the welfare of the Delhi citizens and in maintaining the standard of the civil dispensaries and hospital of Delhi, which confer an inestimable boon upon the Delhi public in alleviating their sufferings."

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Madely of Madras writes from Home to a friend, that he and his wife have both been up in an aeroplane recently and that they enjoyed the experience greatly. He adds that he is starting to learn to fly at the end of this month.

The Simla Muncipal Committee have insured the new electric plant and buildings connected with the Hydro-Electric scheme for a sum of Rs. 5,33,000. The date reported by the Executive Engineer of the Hydro-Electric division as that on which current will be supplied to the public is the 15th instant.

The Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, after going ashore near Hongkong, was successfully refloated by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. An inspection of the damage was made and it is said to be considerable. The contract for the work of repair is understood to be about £10,000 and the charge for the salvage of the vessel, her guns and gear, about £7,500. The repairs are to be effected in about three months.

The following notice is being circulated among military stations up country:—The attention of officers commanding British units in India is drawn to the fact that arrangements have been made with the Governor of the Sailors' Home for the admission of soldiers on leave in Bombay. This which has the approval of the General, Commanding at Bombay, obviates the establishment of a Union Jack Club in Bombay for which a suitable building is unobtainable.

An exciting affair occurred at Calicut a few nights ago, on the Nadakavu Road, between estate coolies and the Police. Some 100 coolies on their way to a Wynaad plantation entered a tavern, where some of them created a disturbance, which a Police Constable in undress tried to quell, with the result that he was seriously injured, and five or six of the coolies sustained slight injuries. About 60 of the coolies were arrested, although after further enquiry charges are being laid against only a dozen or so.

The want of pure drinking water had been recognised to be one of the chief causes of the various endemics prevalent in Cochin. With a view to provide a sufficient supply of wholesome water, the Government undertook some years ago to sink an artesian well. The operations progressed satisfactorily under the charge of Mr. H. Nowrojee, Deputy Sanitary Engineer to the Madras Government, but on the shaft breaking at a depth of 320 feet the scheme, which had then cost the Government Rs. 13,000 had to be abandoned. The subject cropped up again lately and the Government have sanctioned a deep boring scheme.

A sad drowning fatality occurred a few days ago at the Kidderpore Docks, in which Arthur Walsh, a lad aged 16 years, an apprentice on the steamer *Barrington Court* lost his life. The deceased and another lad, R. Longley by name, had decided on having a swim in the river on the west side of the vessel, which was berthed at the Kidderpore docks. The lads entered the river together and after swimming about for some time Longley noticed that his comrade who was not a very strong swimmer was in distress. He immediately proceeded to his assistance but had to quickly desert him to avoid a double tragedy, as the drowning lad laid hold of him in such an awkward manner that he was completely incapacitated from using either his hands or legs. Having once freed himself from Walsh's grasp, he cried out for assistance, with the result that Chief Officer Clayburn of the same vessel after throwing a rope overboard went to the rescue, followed soon afterwards by an able seaman who dived several times in search of the missing boy but to no purpose. The authorities then started dragging the river at that particular spot and by these means succeeded in bringing the lifeless body of Walsh ashore an hour afterwards.

Recording the account of a district officer's visit up-country in Borneo, the "B. N. B. Herald" records:—On the following morning, the 17th, another visit was paid to see that the instructions of the previous day were being carried out. "En route" the party met a crocodile who appeared to have a desire to attack them, on this occasion however he refrained. Leaving Trusan again in the small boat the party were returning to the launch, when without the slightest warning, the crocodile seen in the morning attacked, charging the boat, not exactly in the rear but slightly in the starboard quarter, fortunately without any other effect than to leave teeth marks on the boat. Had the brute so desired, he could easily have had the district officer's boy who was squatting absolutely in the stern steering. However white meat was evidently in greater demand, and it was a very near thing indeed for the district officer. Had it been a full-grown Saurian, this recital would have had a more tragic ending. As it was, no further attack was made. It had the effect of making the boatmen, tired as they were, row as they never rowed before, till they were well out at sea.

Abdool Mohamed, a merchant, residing in Colootollah Street, Calcutta, had an extraordinary experience a few nights ago in the intrusion of a man into his sleeping compartments, who had the appearance of a dangerous lunatic. The merchant had retired to a room situated in the third storey of the building and a little past midnight, was aroused by a rather unusual sounds in the room. He at first imagined that the noise had been created by bandicoots running about the house, but he soon concluded that this was not the case as the noise indicated that some person was praying or talking to himself in a suppressed tone. He quickly jumped out of bed and on switching on the electric light discovered the accused, who was dressed in a most extraordinary fashion, with dishevelled hair hanging to his waist, seated at his table enjoying all the eatables that he could lay his hands on in addition to ransacking the drawer. On being disturbed, the accused ran down the stairs followed by the members of the household, who attracted the attention of the neighbours as well as of the beat constable on duty close by. They then went upstairs in a body and had the greatest difficulty in ejecting the accused who maintained that the house belonged to him. He was eventually secured and taken to the thana and placed under medical observation.

ANIMALS IN INDIA.

The following is the text of a memorial presented by a deputation introduced by Captain the Hon. Arthur Murray, M. P., which waited on the Hon. E. S. Montagu at the House of Commons. The suggestion contained in it should all be carried into effect, and are indeed, the minimum we should accord to the animals under British rule. Mr. Montagu expressed his deep symphathy with the objects the deputation had in view, and promised to do everything in his power to forward their aims, and to communicate what they had told him to India:—

"To the Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, Whitehall.

SIR,—The British Government of India has shown its sympathy with the movement for the Protection of Animals by placing Act XI. of 1890 (an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) on the Indian Statute Book, and by the passing of minor local Acts, and by Special Clauses in reference to this subject in the Indian Penal Code, the Hackney Carriage Act, and in Section 34 of the Indian Police Act.

The working of these Acts has never encountered any opposition from the higher and educated classes, nor have they been a source of complaint from any class whatever, whilst their aims and objects are in complete accord with the humane spirit of the different religious creeds in India.

The entire Press of India, both European and Indian, has always given its wholehearted support to any measures calculated to promote the cause of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

An experience of nearly a quarter of a century has unmistakably shown that the Act as a pioneer movement has been an undoubted success.

Your memorialists, however, now suggest that the time has come, not only for an extension of the provisions of the Act, but also that these provisions shall be more strictly enforced and made more effective than heretofore, as considerable recent evidence indicates the imperative need of further reform in this direction.

Your memorialists, therefore, venture to point out some of the most striking defects of the Act, and also to emphasise some of the grave forms of cruelty that require to be dealt with in a more systematic and vigorous manner than heretofore, and to ask your favourable consideration of these matters:

1. The statute should now be made to apply to acts of cruelty committed in private as well as in public places. At present any form of cruelty may be carried on with impunity on private premises.

Superior police-officers might with advantage have power given to them to enter private premises wherever there is reason to believe that an offence against any of the sections of the Act is being, or is about to be, or has been, committed.

The present limitation destroys to a serious extent the value of the Act, and defeats the humane objects of the legislation.

The cruel practice of flaying goats alive, prevalent throughout Bengal, can only be suppressed by the adoption of a further measure of this extended character, and it is submitted that the offence requires to be more severely punished when detected.

2. The overloading of animals is of daily occurrence throughout India; it is suggested that measures might be taken in each district, as well as in the leading towns, to determine and fix load-limits for draught and pack animals, according to local circumstances and to the different classes of animals. Some such provisions already exist in the by-laws of the corporation of the City of Calcutta, and in those of various other municipalities, but such regulations are of a most uncertain and unsatisfactory nature at present. The definite enforcement of a legal load-limit would, without doubt, effectively diminish prosecutions, and we submit that this measure is rather of a deterrent than of a punitive character. The reform could be accomplished by the Government of India directing the local government to take steps to appoint committees to fix the load-limits. The excessive strain of overloading is placed upon these defenceless creatures, so that in most cases they become diseased and die prematurely. For this reason, every visitation of famine or drought finds an enormous number of cattle without the necessary power of resistance, and takes its toll by tens of thousands. Your memorilists believe that this is a matter of very high concern to the economic prosperity of an agricultural land like India, and is a matter that earnestly calls for definite remedial action.

3. Suitable places are required in each town and village where animals arrested may be detained until produced before a magistrate, as already in existence in Great Britain.

4. When a constable or police-officer arrests an offender, he should be empowered to take charge of the animal in question convey it to a place of safety, and produce it before the magistrate, as in this country.

5. The Magistrate should have the power to deprive a person of the possession of an animal when the character of the individual is such that the animal would probably be subjected to further cruelty, as is provided for by recent legislation in England.

6. Owners of animals should be liable to punishment if they have not taken reasonable care to prevent their animals being ill-treated.

7. The Government should desire the departmental and municipal authorities to take measures for insuring the employment of sound animals in the work of the postal and other State services, and for due supervision of the animals employed on these roads.

8. That the price of Government casters (aged or unfit horses of native cavalry regiments) should be raised.

9. The animals used in licensed public conveyances require more careful inspection, and a circular enjoining care, and recommending suitable methods, should be sent to the chairman of each municipal corporation.

10. Pit ponies employed in India coalfields require inspection, which at present is non-existent.

11. The overcrowding of animals in railway vans should be more severely dealt with.

12. The exploitation and exhibition of man-made monsters, or otherwise mutilated animals, should be rendered illegal.

13. Wild animals in captivity urgently need protection.

14. Cowsheds required careful inspection.

The abolition of such malpractices as "phuka," and the systematic starvation of calves, can only be remedied by the erection of model public cowsheds on Government land, and Government supervision.

15. A great advance would be made if the local governments were requested to take up the working of the various Cruelty Acts with more system.

At present it is left to individual officers to work them or not as they like. Even if the Government merely directed district magistrates and municipal boards to work the Acts more energetically, a good deal could be effected. An annual report from each district would also be desirable, because the adoption of such a course would prevent a relapse into inaction.

16. The leniency with which cases of cruelty are treated in India is a byword, the average offender escaping with a nominal fine. To meet this the Government of India should issue an executive order in general terms to the various magistrates, or communicate with the Chief Presidency Magistrate of every district, directing that in cases of cruelty adequate sentences should be inflicted.

Your memorialists humbly desire that these humane proposals and suggestions may be urged upon the Government of India for their early consideration, firmly believing that the adoption of such reforms will tend to remove a reproach to which the British Administration of India is now open, and will contribute to the credit of England, and must appeal to the deeprooted religious conscience of India.

A RABID DOG.

FIVE MEN BITTEN IN BOMBAY.

Last night Duncan-road was the scene of great excitement, when a rabid dog got loose. The dog, which appeared to be suffering from hydrophobia, bit five Hindu coolies, who were returning home from work. In a short time the street was quite deserted. Policemen on duty in the street ran after the dog and beat its head in with sticks. The body of the dog was sent to the Parel Laboratory, and the men were removed to hospital.

PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

MARRIAGE IN PARIS TO AN AMERICAN WIDOW.

A romantic wedding took place at the Russian Church in Paris on June 11th when Prince Alexis Karageergevitch, cousin of King Peter of Servia, was married to Mrs. Huger Pratt, an American lady who has lived for several years in Paris. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, and the service was fully choral.

The witnesses for the bride were the American Ambassador, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, and Mr. Chadwick, Mayor of Cleveland (Ohio), whilst Baron de Schwarz representing Prince Arsene Karageorgevitch and Comte de Lariboisiere acted in the same capacity for the bridegroom. The wedding was celebrated in strict privacy, only a few relatives and friends being present. The civil ceremony took place at the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement, the wedding party afterwards proceeding direct to the church.

The Prince and Princess left later in the day for a short motor-car tour in the South, and will return to Paris in a few days' time.

The Prince, who is a middle-aged man, has had a career such as falls to few members of royal families. Before King Peter ascended the throne of Servia the Karageorgevitchs—Prince Alexis and his late brother, who died three or four years ago, and their mother—lived in obscurity and poverty in Paris. Prince Alexis's brother was a very clever artist, and there is in his mother's house in the Avenue du Bois a portrait of him by his fellow-student, the remarkable girl, Marie Bashkirtseff, for whom he had a great affection. Since King Peter became king the fortunes of his family have naturally improved.

At the beginning of the Balkan War, Prince Alexis volunteered for service as a private soldier in the Servian army and took part with distinction in much of the fighting of the campaign.

FACE BROKE OUT IN RED PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Tried All Sorts of Ointment and Soap, But Did No Good. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Completely Cured.

38, Jaspar St., The Chessels, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng.—"I suffered from pimples and blackheads on my face for quite a year. My face broke out in red pimples and blackheads. I tried all sorts of ointment and soaps but they did no good. Instead they seemed to make them spread. I thought I should never get rid of them, but a friend advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample and after using them a few times the pimples began to die away. I bought some more and went on using them for two months and they completely cured me, the pimples and blackheads went away." (Signed) Miss Nellie L. Cook, July 24, 1912.

ECZEMA ALL OVER BODY

34, Grey St., Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Eng.—"I had been suffering from eczema for about fourteen months and I could not get relief until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. All my body was like a mass of dry sores and I could not keep myself from scratching especially my hands and face. I only used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they completely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Grierson, Feb. 25, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

"OH, I SAY!"

HAVE YOU SEEN THE PLAY?

MR. JAMES WELCH'S STAGE EXPERIENCES.

That "Jimmy," as he is known to his intimates, is one of the drollest men on the stage to-day is a fact which few will dispute. To prove it you have only to see his inimitable acting in such plays as "The New Clown," "You Never Can Tell," "Dear Old Charlie," "When Knights Were Bold," and "Oh, I Say!" his latest success at the Criterion, which is really too funny for words and calculated to turn the blues pink. "Jimmy's" greatest hit, of course, was as Sir Guy de Vere in "When Knights Were Bold," a play in which he appeared for over seven years; and when I dropped into his dressing-room at the Criterion the other night I suggested that he might have continued playing the part of Sir Guy de Vere with equal success for another seven years without tiring the public.

"Maybe, maybe," he said, in that quick incisive manner of his. "But you see, I didn't want people to turn round on me and re-christen the play when 'Knights were Old.' And I think I have a worthy successor in "Oh, I Say?"

And, judging by the reception which has been accorded the play up to the present time, there seems every possibility of Mr. Welch setting up a new record.

SERIOUS CRITICISM.

As we chatted about "When Knights Were Bold," Mr. Welch remarked that the most amazing thing to him about the play was not so much its success as the different ways in which some of the public regarded it. "For some reason or other," he said, "people seemed to want to take the farce seriously. Of course the thing is full of mediæval jokes and modern ones intermixed, and any amount of anachronisms; but the funny part of it that I had a letter from gentleman in Bristol telling me that he liked the play exceedingly, but he really thought I could not have noticed the terrible anachronism there was in the second act, which takes place in the year 1196, and in which a Grey Friar is introduced. He pointed out to me that the Grey Friars did not come to England until the year either 1214 or 1220—I forget which. He also went on to say that the dog which appeared in the second act—you know, a Dalmatian, and which I describe as a 'piece of hotel blotting paper'—had got his ears cropped, and dogs did not have their ears cropped in that period of English history.

"To this I replied: 'Dear Sir,—Thank you for pointing out these anachronisms, but I rather think that you have overlooked a more serious one, and that is that in the year 1196 Sir Guy de Vere appears in modern evening dress.—Yours faithfully, James Welch.

THEATRICAL SUPERSTITIONS.

"Curiously enough, I was seriously warned not to put on 'When Knights Were Bold,' because it was a 'dream play,' and therefore doomed to failure. But I recollected that 'The Message from Mars' was also a dream play, and that broke the record of the ill-luck. Of course, other superstitions include the opening of umbrellas on the stage, the saying of 'the tag'—that is, the last sentence in the play—at rehearsal, the playing of 'The Wedding March,' or the whistling of Lock's music to Macbeth. I suppose they fear in the latter case, that it may prevent the ghost from walking.

W. S. GILBERT'S THRILLER.

"Yes, it is quite true that the late Sir W. S. Gilbert wrote that particularly ghastly thriller. 'The Hooligan,' especially for me; and, although I enjoyed playing the part to show them that I could do serious things as well as funny things, it was a character which took it out of me more than any other I remember unless, perhaps, it was the Attorney's clerk in Change Alley, when they absolutely wiped the floor with me. You recollect 'The Hooligan' shows the agony of a miserable little wretch who has murdered his sweetheart, when he realizes that the morning of the execution day has dawned and the climax of horror comes in when an eleventh-hour reprieve is such a terrible shock that he dies instantly of heart disease.

"A well-known barrister, a K.C., said to me: 'Look here, Welch, why on earth did Gilbert write such a horrible thing?'

"'This is the reason,' I said. 'You know that in his early days Gilbert practised at the Bar, and after he became the popular writer of operas for the Savoy he took a thorough dislike to the legal profession. He wrote this play for me for fun, and I'm playing it just for fun.'

"'Well, I don't see much fun in it,' said the K. C.

"'No, perhaps you don't,' I retorted; 'but then, you see, Gilbert wrote it to get level with the legal profession, as he wanted to show that if that poor wretch had only defended himself, instead of having a barrister, he would have got off.'

"The K. C. then saw that I was pulling his legs, so he wisely dropped the subject."

ON THE LINKS.

Talking of his occupations of the stage, Mr. Welch confessed that he, too, was bitten with the golf craze, "and I rather fancied myself at the game," he said "until I played on the famous links outside Aberdeen. "I had for a caddie a very taciturn old Scot, whose name was Urquhart He never spoke the whole round of eighteen holes. But one day, as I was pausing at the ninth hole, he suddenly said:—

"Are you doing pretty well the acting, Mr. Welch?"

"'Yes,' I said, 'I think so.'

"Hum, hum!' he said as I missed the ball. 'I think you'd better stick to it instead of golf.'

"I was playing in 'The New Clown' at Aberdeen at that time, and I offered him a couple of seats. His answer was that he would see what the missus said about it, and so the next day, again at the ninth hole, I asked him what she said.

"'Ah, well,' he said, 'she says she 'as no objection.'

"So they went and saw the show.

"I asked him next day, again at the ninth hole, what he thought of it.

"'Well, Mr. Welch,' he said, 'we've no objection to the play, but, my boots, the thing that made us laugh is when you bring that donkey in That's the real fun of the piece.'

"I believe I visibly shrunk a couple of inches."

MORE STORIES.

Another "Welchian" anecdote concerns a Yorkshire piccolo player, who took an engagement and was supposed to be a thoroughly capable instrumentalist. He absolutely spoiled a favourite selection of the conductor, who went to him in a rage and said:—

"I thought you could play the piccolo!"

The Tyke naively replied, "Aye, lad, so I did—until I cam heer. It's a suck-in for us boath, isn't it?"

Mr. Welch is also fond of telling the story of the timid tourist, who asked a jaunting-car driver what was the charge per hour. Now, if there is one thing a cab or car-driver hates it is a pay-by-the-hour fare so the surly reply was "Half-a crown."

The fare timidly mounted, and with a wild whoop the horse dashed away, nearly shaking the life out of the timid little man

"I-d-don't d-d-drive so f-f-f-fast, p-p-please!"

"Arrah, get out of that! Do yez think I'm goin' to spend all day driving yez about for an hour."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MY LADY NICOTINE.

When once you begin to talk of the things with which tobacco may be eked out, it is difficult to stop. Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue tell us that tobacco can be adulterated with molasses, liquorice, rhuburb, cabbage, and even lampblack. Chicory, too, can be added, and some kinds of seaweed, to say nothing of moss and powdered wood. And every schoolboy knows, adds the "Chronicle," or at any rate used to know, that a short length of cane will draw well and make him just as a real cigar.

The cold pipe would not have contended Tennyson. "I take my pipe," he wrote to Edmund Lushington in 1842, "and the muse descends in the fume." And the habit grew with the years. "His devotion to the herb became so intense," writes Mr. W. A. Penn, "that literally he could not exist without it. On one occasion, at a soiree of the Royal Society, he declared he must have a pipe. A friend said he should smoke up the chimney of the back library or on the roof. Tennyson chose the latter, and, with his body thrust half-way through the skylight, puffed away in peace, descending, in a quarter of an hour, greatly refreshed."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

"If you let your child know it has only to cry to have anything it wants you are doing the worst thing you can for the child," said the Bishop of Bristol to a crowded congregation of mothers in Bristol Cathedral.

"Let it cry," he continued. "Let it know that it has to build up character, and that when a thing is positively refused the matter is done with.

"Only by firmness can firmness of character be built up."

THE UNNAMED.

Sir,—Having occasion to refer casually to my Classical Dictionary one afternoon, writes a correspondent in the "Mail," I find:—

"Eratostratus, and Ephesian who, to get him a name set fire to the Temple of Ephesus, in the 398th of Rome. For which the Ephesians made a law, with a severe penalty that nobody should presume so much as to repeat his name."

Let us apply this to the Suffragettes.

REFINED TORTURE.

Our grocer's son, writes "Suburbanus, in the "Manchester Guardian," attends a private school, and suffers somewhat from the snobbery of certain of his fellow pupils. The other day he came home desperate and vowed he would never go back. It was long ere his parents could discover the cause of this vow, but by degrees the story came out. It seemed that the class was learning the King's speech before Harfleur in "King Henry V." and whenever any boy recited the line

"Be copy now to men of grosser blood" it was a recognised thing for all the others to gaze suddenly at this unfortunate youngster. The torture was undermining his nerves.

A RASTUS STORY.

Rastus was ill and the physician was visiting him. "What yo' t'ink is de mattah wif me, doctah!" he asked. "Oh, nothing much," said the doctor. "Only a slight case of chicken-pox." Rastus grew nervous. "I 'clare, doctah," he said, earnestly, "I hain't been nowhar whar I could ketch dat!"

THE COUNTRY VISIT.

Little Betsy was sent to the country for a fortnight's holiday, and one morning, while watching her uncle, the farmer, milking the cow, she asked him: "When you've finished milking the cow how do you turn it off?—"Western Mail."

REALISM RUN RIOT.

I was touring India six years ago, says a correspondent in the "Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly," with the film, "Police Dogs of Paris," in which a number of trained dogs are shown in full pursuit of a gang of Apaches. On one occasion, just at this most exciting point, a great commotion was caused by a stray mongrel that had found its way into the hall mistaking the dogs on the screen for real animals. Growling furiously he dashed down the gangway, sprang over the rail and went full tilt at the screen. At that moment one of the Apaches fired at his pursuers, and to all appearance the mongrel fell dead on the stage. The audience simply screamed with delight at the novel spectacle, but the cause of this disturbance did not appear to appreciate the applause accorded him. Having run his head against a solid whitewashed wall and probably convinced he had been ignominiously defeated, he retired yelping through the nearest exit.

"ME."

Stepping out of my gate one morning, writes "A. C. M." in the "Manchester Guardian," I found one of my new neighbour's little girls playing alone on the grass. "Good morning, Eileen," I said. "It is Eileen, isn't it; or is it Gladys?" "No," was the quick reply, with anxious, upturned face, as in alarm for the identity that seemed in peril; it's "me!"

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 1st July to 6 a.m. on the 2nd July:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	nil
Total mortality from all causes		72

Of 73,789 London County Council elementary school children examined by doctors, 30,948 were found to require medical treatment.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years,

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE KING AND SUNDAY.

The "Church Family Newspaper" has received the following confirmation from the King's private secretary of a statement that his Majesty made it a rule never to travel on Sundays unless it was absolutely necessary:—

Buckingham Palace, June 9, 1913.

Dear Sir,—The answer to the question contained in your letter of the 7th inst. is in the affirmative.—Yours very faithfully,

STAMFORDHAM.

LIVED IN SIX REIGNS.

Miss Caroline Wilson, of Newbridge, Isle of Wight, who had lived in six reigns, has died in her ninety-eigth year. Born just after Waterloo, she was in her early days a maid at Brighton, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort often visiting the house. She used to say that she was once allowed to hold King Edward in her arms when he was a baby.

HARMFUL PERFUMES.

The artificial perfumes, the manufacture of which is quickly increasing on the Continent, are, according to a writer in the Paris "Intransigeant," must harmful to the health. Acting upon the mucous membrane of the nose, they produce by reflex action an existing effect upon the whole nervous system.

£34,000 FOR PEARLS.

A three-row necklace, made up of 199 well-matched, gradulated pearls, belonging to Mr. Mortimer Singer, was sold for £16,000 at Christie's saleroom in London in mail week. Described as the property of a lady of title, a five-row necklace, made up of 471 pearls, realised £18,000.

A WOMAN'S PLUCK.

A widow of seventy-five years, named Madeleine Clores, heard burglars on the staircase of her house in Paris one morning in mail week. She locked the door and, standing at the foot of the staircase with a carving knife in her hand, sprang at the men and threatened to kill them if they moved. The burglars were so frightened that they remained motionless until Mme. Clores had attracted the attention of the neighbours, who arrested them.

116 PROPOSALS BY WOMEN.

The Bury St. Edmund's Board of Guardians are forwarding letters from 116 young women to Albert E. Ayton, of Bryon, near London, Ontario, the Canadian settler who wrote asking the board to help him find a wife. It was stated at a recent meeting of the board that the letters had come from women in all parts of the country who had seen the settler's letter in the newspapers. The letters are being forwarded unopened.

BOXING ON HORSEBACK.

Another new sport has made its appearance in France. It may be termed mounted boxing, and is being introduced into the physical exercises of the French army. The boxers are mounted on dummy wooden horses or on living animals, and they spar with each other in the same way as dismounted boxers. The object of the exercise is to improve a horseman's seat by rendering his grip of the saddle independent of any movement of the body.

TENNYSON'S DOCTOR DEAD.

The death has occurred, at his his flat in Caxton-street, Westminster, of Dr. George Henry Roque Dabbs, the well-known consulting practitioner, author, and dramatist. Dr. Dabbs, who was born in 1846, was the medical man who attended Tennyson in his last illness, and several references are made to him in the memoir which Hallam Lord Tennyson published of his father. The memoir describes how Tennyson, on the last day of his life, talked to Dr. Dabbs about death, and about "what a shadow this life is, and how men cling to what is after all but a small part of the great world's life."

£40,000 FOR A REMBRANDT.

The modern paintings of the famous Streengracht collection were sold by auction at the Galerie Georges Petit, Paris, in mail week. The pictures were an interesting lot, but, of course, did not realise the prices obtained for the Dutch masterpieces. "Infants Frightened by a Dog" (Decamps) fetched £1,640; "The Winning Side" (Meissonier), £1,600; "The Knitter" (Bouguereau), £380; and "Near the Cradle" (David Bles), £280.

The sum realised for the sale, including the £40,000, for Rembrandt's "Bathsheba," £178,255.

"ONE PATIENT A MINUTE."

A remarkable report has been published by the Government Director of Native Labour in connection with the high native mortality in the Rand mines. The director declares that "the attention given to-day to native labourers by most of the mine medical officers is shockingly inadequate," and adds that the doctors generally never pay evening or night visits, no matter how serious may be the condition of their native patients. He estimates that the attendance of the doctors at the mine hospitals approximates to only one hour daily, which means that the natives are attended at the rate of one per minute. The director recommends Government action in order to secure adequate medical treatment of natives working in the mines.

FRANCE'S LOST ISLANDS.

Five years ago a French possession in Oceania named Clipperton Island was seized by the Mexicans. The Mexicans refused to give it up, and there the question remains. Shortly afterwards three further islands in the Pacific—Oneo, Ducie and Henderson—were lost to France under the following circumstances. The English Consul at Papeete requested the French Governor of the islands to publish a notice informing the public that the three islands had been conceded to private companies, and that, in consquence, no further findings would be allowed to take place. A few years later a dispute arose as to the possession of the islands on which an English company had taken up their head-quarters. France protested in vain. England referred her to the notice published in the official gazette, and the three islands are now in the possession of Great Britain.

DIABETES.

An interesting treaties dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

Hidden Treasure

FOUND

The SEVENTH of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value

Rs. 100

The Seventh lucky finder is

Mr. SOTANAM VENKIAR,

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You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE

to be found,

10 having been added for June.

They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

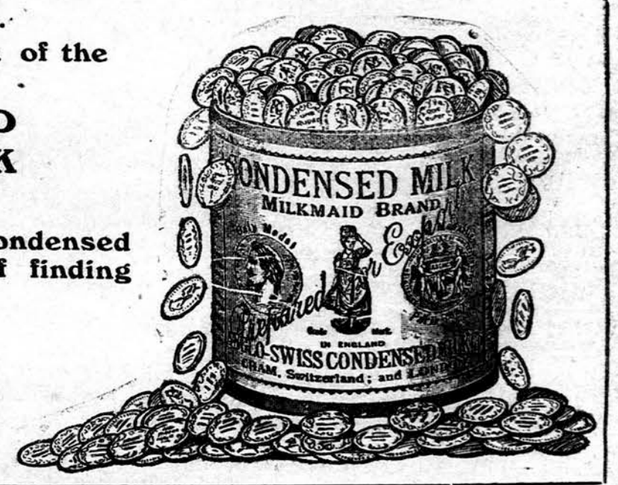
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

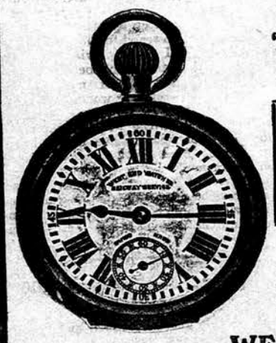
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



Rs. 15



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Officially adopted by all Indian Railways and most of H.M. Services since 20 years. Such a success is not attained unless merited by the Watches themselves.

Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 18" size.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Reeves, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Made in a Minute.
Delicious and Sustaining.
Keeps in all Climates.
Builds up and renews energy.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Of all Bazaars and Stores.

YANKEE SLANG INCREASING.

THE PICTURE PALACE DOING IT

The insidious growth of American words and expressions in Great Britain is becoming more and more perceptible. It is directly due to the development of the moving picture business. Scores of American slang terms have not merely invaded the picture theatre, where they are taught nightly on the screen to thousands of people, but they are used in the common talk of scores of offices in London where films are dealt in either in the form of sales or rentals. The reason for this sudden enlargement of our vocabulary by what is almost a language in itself is that most of the heads of the moving picture firms are either Americans or Englishmen who have lived in the United States.

The corruption of the English language by American words coined to express something the exact meaning of which cannot perhaps be rendered in English has gone to amazing lengths. These words seem to have no lawful origin, they have no parentage. The patron of the picture palace learns to think of his railway station as a "depot" he has alternatives to one of our newest words "hooligan," in "hoodlum" and "tough;" he watches a "dive," which is a thieves' kitchen or a room in which bad characters meet, and whether the villain talks of "dough" or "sugar" he knows it is money to which he is referring. The musical ring of the word "tramp" gives way to the stodgy "hobo" or "dead-beat." It may be that the plot reveals an attempt to deceive some simple-minded person. If he does, the innocent one is spoken of as a "sucker," a "come-on," a "boob," or a "lobster" if he is stupid into the bargain.

COWBOY STORIES.

In the innumerable cowboy stories the braggart will be "in the band 'wagon," a boast of his superiority over rivals; it will be "bully"—that is a matter for great satisfaction—if he is beaten. In another picture you will see the hero doing "chores," the small jobs about the house and stockyard. The doings of the "thug," the highway robber with his "Hold up," a demand for money, from probably a "quitter," or a person who possesses no courage, will carry on the story until the road agent or "thug" pulls up at the "road house" or inn, or hides himself in a "shack"—an old barn. It is a "cinch," a certainly, that he will deceive a "rube," a yokel, and in the end be caught by a "live wire," a very smart person unless he be a "rustler," a cattle thief, when he may find a "get out," a means or escape, by "rustling," a "broncho"—that is to say, stealing a small horse of the type used on the western plains.

The meeting of cultivated with less polished people is described as "the high brows give the low brows the icy hand," which no one can pretend to say is an improvement on a fair English equivalent. Nor is it easier or better to say "frozen glance" when one means disdain.

Of late years a number of American words have crept into the slang conversation of English people who have not been affected by the avalanche of Americanisms which has come upon us through the picture palace. Thus to-day we hear people speak of the "fall" of the year, a "stunt" they have on hand, their desire to "boost" a particular business, a "peach" when they mean a pretty girl, a "scab"—a common term among strikers—the "glad eye," "junk" when they mean worthless material their efforts to "make good," the "elevator" in the hotel or office, the "boss" or manager, the "crook" or swindler; and they will tell you that they have "the goods"—that is, they possess the requisite qualities for a given position.

THE "SOMBRERO."

The "sombrero" will live as long as cowboy pictures are shown; there is no English equivalent for this particular type of headgear; the freight-car stands easily for the railway goods wagon, and most people know what a "sidewalk" is, and quite understand the meaning of "mammy" as well as of "candy store."

But there are many words used in connection with the exhibition of moving pictures which it may be hoped, will not take root in England. We may tolerate the "janitor," the "buggy," the "store" or the "dope," but there is no need for us to follow the language on the screen and call a waterfall a "flume.", leaflets "dodgers," meal times "the eats," inquisitive people "rubbernecks," a commercial traveller "a drummer," or describe bribery as "graft," a foolish person as a "mutt," a man or woman with a past as a "dub," a confidence trickster as a "bunco-steerer," a bachelor as a "stag," an effeminate man as "Cissy," an unlucky day as a "Jonah day," or the completion of our tasks as a "clean up."

The commonest American expression in the moving picture world on the side is "featuring." Feature by an easy process has been converted from a noun into a verb, We no longer hear of Mr. or Miss So-and-So playing the lead. The picture "feature" a particular actor or actress who is one of the stars in the photo-play world. An "exclusive" is a "feature" film when it is long enough and big enough to occupy the whole or the greater part of a two-hour exhibition.

Announcements made by agents and manufacturers of the quality of their "goods" are couched in the exaggerated language for which Americans are famous. Thus, instead of saying that "East Lynne" is a fine melodrama, they speak of it as Mrs. Henry Wood's "tear compeller," a slang term, some might think, more expressive than its English equivalent. It is perhaps natural, too, that terms which are derived from electrical science should be used in a busine s which has grown up out of electric inventions. Thus one manufacturer shrieks in big letters the statement that it will "galvanize your box office" another tells you that it will "magnetise your district." Yet a further declares that his film is a "house filler." "It gets 'em every time" is the description of a comedy.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

One can hardly wonder that the American system of "screaming" announcements is adopted in the moving-picture business, seeing that no fewer than 640 picture-ranging from 250ft. to 3,000ft. in length, are being "released," that is, offered for show, this month. Only terms and expressions which go beyond the English language would arrest the attention of buyers in this welter of photography.

American slang seems to be the most expressive of all, for it is adopted by all English and Continental firms in describing their goods and to-day it takes the place in the moving picture business that French words and phrases held in the novels of thirty and forty years ago.

Our own words convey our meaning much better, but inasmuch as it seems to be the natural tendency of man to pervert language, probably because he likes to do what he knows he should not do, the wholesale introduction of American slang through the medium of the picture theatres which are largely frequented by young folks, cannot be regarded without serious misgivings, only because to generates and encourages mental indiscipline so far as the choice of expressions is concerned.—W. C. Faulker in the "Daily Mail."

"THE LANCET" AND THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Leading Medical Journal and the Latest Food for Infant Feeding.

The practical solution of the problem of adequately nourishing the infant who has to be bottle-fed is one which is of overwhelming importance in India, where so many mothers cannot nurse their babies. When, therefore, *The Lancet* devotes itself to dealing with the latest and best method of making animal milks "To all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* states, every mother will rejoice.

The solution of the difficulty of artificial infant—feeding is found, according to a writer in *The Lancet*, in two facts:

(1) Cow's milk casein is acknowledged as the great obstacle to infantile digestion.

(2) Nature provides a large proportion of milk-albumin in human milk, while in cow's milk there is very little.

Discussing this matter editorially, *The Lancet* states: "Since human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as cow's milk, there can be little doubt of the importance of this substance in the artificial feeding of infants."

For many years scientists endeavoured to obtain this milk-albumin artificially in a soluble form. It has only been done within the last two years. It is called Albulactin.

WHAT A WRITER IN "THE LANCET" STATES.

The practical result of feeding a large number of infants with Albulactin was thus summed up in *The Lancet* by the writer of an important article on the subject: "When a new born infant is started upon its career of hand feeding, the practitioner is always anxious as to whether the bottle will agree. My own observations have impressed me very firmly with the conviction that these anxieties may be dispelled when the milk is modified with Albulactin. It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed.

"Previously, in my own practice, if an infant showed any signs of dyspeptic discomfort in its early days of artificial feeding, it usually meant that there would be much ringing of the changes before a suitable milk mixture could be found. But having recourse to milk modification by means of Albulactin, it soon became evident that this method bore the palm, and that it is preferable to, and more reliable than, the use of citrated milk, peptonised milk, cream and whey feeding, and all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion."

No statement could possibly be more direct. When it is remembered how supreme in the medical world is the authority of *The Lancet*, what mother can fail to desire to try the preparation which has such endorsement. Nor is *The Lancet* alone in the matter, for every medical journal in England and Germany has been equally authoritative, while *The Indian Medical Gazette* states: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

Albulactin is prepared by Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen, who will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SIMPLIFYING THE STYLES.

It is towards this particular moment of the season, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, that one notices a distinct effort towards a simplifying of all the new models, towards a toning down of all effects that are too bold—in a word, towards a note of distinction and of disciplinein all the details of the toilette—which proves that even Dame Fashion herself must be subservient to the dictates of a more refined taste. The hour for excessive novelty having passed, all true Porislennes are evolving the definite and more decided forms of their new gowns. It is extraordinary to note this distinctive effort of the Parisienne at all seasons. It is a cutting down of excessive novelty, a tempering of excessive imagination, and the result is the perfect production of a style that is all that it ought to be and not a jot too much. Simplicity with novelty and smartness is the aim of the French woman always, and each season there arrives a moment when, by dint of a process of elimination, she achieves the required note of plain simplicity which she desires. That note is now attained for this season. Even among draperies the discerning eye can discriminate the drapery that has been studied and disciplined to a perfection of form. And now the art of drapery has reached its climax, and may be said to be as severely classical—though not identical with—the old draperies of the ancient Greeks. One notes the same tendency to simplicity, too, among the tailor-made costumes, of which we have had so many new models lately. Straight, plain lines, few buttons, little ornament, but an impeccability of line and cut in the mere sweep of the scissors that only the great artist can obtain. For ever it has been throughout the ages a known principle that it is the severely simple line that is the most difficult to accomplish in sartorial matters.

Specially "earmarked" for the widows and families of those who perished in the Scott Antarctic Expedition, £6,129 has been received by the Lord Mayor of London from Sydney.

It is announced that the Czar's only son, whose illness last autumn was surrounded with mystery, is to undergo the "cure" of Sakki in the Northern Crimea, where there are salt lagoon mud baths. It is generally understood that he is suffering from a hardening of the tissues of the left knee.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

SEA LORDS TO GO AFLOAT.

That Gilbertian advice which enjoined the ruler of the "King's Navee" to "stick to his desk and never go to sea," has no respecter in the present First Sea Lord. Not only is it the rule for Mr. Churchill to go afloat for the purpose of witnessing the fleets engaged in combined training, but his regime at the admiralty has been rendered notable for the important innovation which provides for some of the Sea Lords temporarily relinquishing their office duties for sea service during the annual manœuvres. Last year Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, then Second Sea Lord, commanded the Blue (defending) Fleet, and in the forthcoming manœuvres his successor as second Sea Lord, (Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe) will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the red force. The command of a Cruiser Squadron will also devolve upon the Third Sea Lyrd (Rear Admiral Archibald Moore), and command appointments are also allotted to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Bethell, commanding the Naval War College, and Rear-Admiral Dudley De Chois the first Lord's Naval Secretary, who is marked out as a fleet commander.

The most gartifying feature of the manœuvre appointments, however, is that four captains will command cruiser squadrons, flying broad pennants as commodores. This is a wholesome departure from the tendency which has prevailed in modern times of relieving captains of initiative and responsibility to an extent which has not been considered prudent. Formerly senior captains were occasionally placed in command of divisions of ships at sea, but the average captain now has no opportunity of exercising command beyond the deck of his own ship except for a few hours during tactical exercises, and then only in the presence of flag officers. The selection, therefore, of four post captains to command the Tenth Cruiser Squadron and the First, Second, and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons in the manœuvers, is in the best interests of the service, inasmuch as it will give them early experience of responsibility which has been withheld far too much in the past.

PISTOL VERSUS REVOLVER.

The absurdity of retaining such a clumsy firearm as the revolver, which requires a high degree of skill and coolness to use it successfully, when so many better weapons are available has frequently been commented upon. Our own Army is now practically the only one not provided with an automatic pistol. Last year we gave the specification issued by the United States authorities for the supply of a new pistol to replace the revolver. This weapon, with which the American troops are now equipped, is the new Colt automatic pistol. It is on the Browning system, with recoiling barrel, which allows the bullet to leave the muzzle before the recoil is felt. The calibre is ·45 as before; and the 230-grain bullet has a velocity of 820f.s. The magazine holds seven cartridges, the weight is 2lbs. 7ozs., and the length 8¾ in. It is to be wished that our own men were provided with an equally efficient weapon.

MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFT.

As we anticipated, the order for aircraft from the departments of the respective Secretaries of the fighting services of this country, has resulted in the subscription of capital for establishing new manufactories for the production of these vessels. Old shipbuilding firms are likewise expanding their establishments for the same purpose, and there are signs that those who have previously been engaged in constructing fabrics for our maritime purposes, intend to struggle hard to get all the orders for building fighting and commercial fabrics for our future aerial service. If the air is to supersede the water as our great world-highway then shipbuilders mean to adapt their plant to meet the new conditions and so arrange that the transition from sea to air supremacy shall not leave them stranded while a new industry is allowed to spring into being which will rob them of their daily bread. We hear, in this connection, that Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., are to construct an aerial establishment, as a wing of their present business, on Walney Island, near their well-known works in Barrow-in-Furness. This position is fairly close to the Irish Channel, and on the opposite side of the United Kingdom to the aerial establishments which are springing up on our North Sea coastline. If this and other large shipbuilding firms are supported by Whitehall with orders which are now being sent abroad, development will no doubt be sufficiently rapid to prevent the undesirable necessity, experience at present, of having to place contracts for aerial war-machines in foreign countries.

BULLER MEMORIAL TABLET.

Major-General R. G. Kekewich, C.B., the defender of Kimberley in the South African War, has unveiled in Exeter Cathedral a mural tablet which has been placed there in memory of General Sir Redvers Buller. It is of marble, with a portrait medallion within a wreath of bays, and bears the words, "Friend of the soldiers whom he fearlessly led." The inscription below states that the tablet has been placed there by some of his friends in the West country who loved and honoured him. The Mayor and Corporation of Exeter attended the special service.

NAVAL UNIFORM CUSTOMS.

In presiding at the annual general meeting of the Society for Nautical Research the other day, the Firt Sea Lord, after congratulating the society on having increased its membership by 10 per cent. during the year, directed attention to the quaint custom which prevailed in the last century of giving a distinctive dress to the crew of the captain's galley, mentioning a few cases of the kind with which he was familiar. The subject is one of great interest, especially to older officers who entered the Service either before, or within a few years of the introduction of uniform for the seamen in 1857. Before that date it appears to have been the general custom for commanding officers to dress the crews of their principal boats in a style appropriate to the name of the ship, or according to some other fancy, and the practice did not cease immediately on the issue of the circular of January 30. 1857 Prince Louis of Battenberg referred to the captain of the Tiger, who dressed his men in jerseys with yellow and black stripes, and to Admiral Dundas, who gave his men the Dundas tantan. In the June issue of the "Mariner's Mirror," the subject is enlarged upon in an article wherein other cases of the kind are referred to. Thus the captain of the "Blazer," in 1845, is said to have dressed his ship's company in blue-and-white striped guernseys from which the term "blazer" as applied to a striped jersey or guernsey originated. The commander of the "Harlequin" in 1853 dressed his gig's crew as harlequins, while Rear Admiral Arthur Morrell, whose service recollections go back to 1843, mentions that Captain Courtenay of the "Constance" in the 'fifties had boat's crew in dungaree suits with red sashes and long sheath knives in their belts, for which reason the Commander-in-Chief, Sir B. Reynolds, declined to receive him on his arrival at Rio until the men had shifted into their proper uniform. Doubtless there are other instances to be related of the indulgence by commanding officers of their whims and fancies in this way, and it may be hoped that members of the Society for Nautical Research, through the medium of their journal, will add to the information already given upon this interesting topic.

SCOTLAND'S FIRST ADMIRAL.

The newly-created post of senior officer on the Coast of Scotland is the logical outcome of the developments which have been made during the past decade by the Admiralty in the main strategic theatre. At various point along the East Coast, and in particular from the Firth of Forth to the Orkneys, naval bases have been established, and schemes are in hand for the provision of oil fuel and coal depots aviation stations, and other notable developments. Meanwhile, the great naval base and dockyard at Rosyth is within measurable distance of completion, and the time has arrived when it is felt that the Admiralty should be represented permanently in Scotland by a flag officer. The importance with which their Lordships regard this step is indicated by the selection of an officer with the seniority of Sir Robert Lowry, who stands third on the vice admirals' list, and was given the K.C.B. in the recent Birthday honours, thus enabling the first holder of the appointment of senior officer on the Coast of Scotland to endow the office with dignity as well as the professional ability equired by 46 years' service.

EMPIRE DEFENCE AND A WARNING.

There is one point in connection with the rejection of the Navy Bill by the Canadian Senators, which, although of great national importance, may easily escape the attention of the man in the street. It is this. Not only has the rejection necessitated the immediate and urgent speeding up of the building programme of the Mother Country, but its ramifications have gone much further afield, and affected the position of the Empire in respect to its combined naval strength during a large portion of the next decade. While Canadians are disputing over the way they should render that naval help to the Empire that all appear, each in his own way, desirous to render, no progress whatever is being made in any direction. Direct monetary aid has, for the moment at least, been denied; but while the Borden scheme is thus hung up the plan of the Opposition in providing naval bases and building facilities in Canada itself is also in abeyance. Meanwhile assistance in one of these two ways is becoming urgent. We can imagine no more bitter reflection to Canadian patriots, of all shades of politics, than the cry of "too late" would raise, if by any mischance they beheld a wrecked Empire at their feet, that might have been saved by such prompt action as their own internal disagreements had prevented. A reminder of this possibility is no insult to the Canadian people, since the Mother Country has herself felt the pangs of affliction caused by the cry of "too late."

MYSTERY OF MISSING WIFE.

"HELD PRISONER BY A BAND OF CRIMINALS."

Through the medium of the post the police received news that Mrs. Olga Houseman, wife of a well-to-do resident at Sheepshead Bay, near Coney Island, for whose supposed murderer they have been searching for more than a week, is still alive.

Ten days ago Mrs. Houseman went rowing alone in the Bay. She did not return home, and her anxious husband gave the alarm to the police, who, two days later, found the boat bottom up in an inlet near Crocodile Island. One of the oars was broken, and attached to a rowlock was a fragment of the missing woman's dress. As she was known to be carrying a considerable sum of money on her, the authorities ascribed her disappearance to an undiscovered band of men who have recently committed a series of crimes, including murder and burglary, on the shores of Sheepshead Bay.

The Bay was still being searched for the body of the presumably murdered woman when the police this morning received a registered letter written by Mrs. Houseman and saying: "Stop searching for me. I am alive and well. I do not wish my disappearance to lead to anyone being accused of a crime. I left home of my own free will." Later, the missing woman's mother, who is distracted, received a note posted in New York, in which the writer declared, "I am sorry now for what I have done, but I was unhappy. Please get the police to stop searching for me."

The letters are authentic, but Mr. Houseman assures the police that he is convinced that his wife wrote the letters under compulsion, and that she is being held a prisoner by a band of criminals.

74 CLAIMANTS TO £200,000,000.

A remarkable petition, signed by seventy four people, has just been laid before the French Chamber by M. Georges Berry, a deputy for Paris. It is a claim from the French Government of £200,000,000, representing the amount, with accrued interest, of the fortune of one Jean Thiery, which the petitioners allege was embezzled by Napoleon in 1797 on behalf of the French Directory, the governing body of France at the time. The original fortune is said to have amounted to £56,000,000. The descendants of the first heirs have formed themselves into an association to demand restitution of the money from the French Government. "We ask the Government," they say in their petition, "to do no more than a simple act of justice." They are, however, prepared to come to an arrangement with the French Cabinet for an equitable settlement. If the Government refuses to meet the claim, the German heirs of M. Thiery state that they will appeal to their own Government to bring pressure to bear to secure their rights for them.

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombassa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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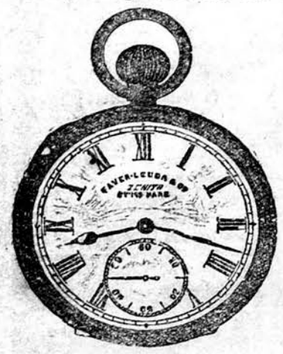

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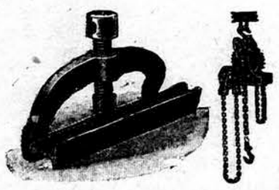

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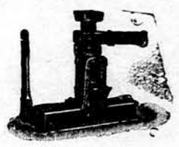

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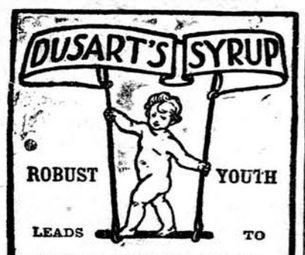

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